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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 9, 1894.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The highest tower in the world has been erected at Wembly Park, London. It is 1,150 feet high—175 feet higher than the Eiffel Tower in Paris.

The trustees of Trinity College have elected John C. Kilgore, Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy of Wofford College, S. C., to the presidency of their college.

New Chinese cotton mills have recently ordered $1,000,000 worth of machinery from England. Our stupid tariff laws, says the Wilmington Star, cut American manufacturers out and give English manufacturers a practical monopoly of this business.

China's awful plague has been actually raging for fifteen years and is increasing. It is genuine black death, says the Wilmington Messenger, or bubonic plague that has so often devastated continents. There is danger *of its* being brought in goods to our own country.

The Pope's legate in this country, Mgr. Satoli, has decided that no Roman Catholic can engage in selling spirits. Archbishop Corrigan, of New York will enforce the decision. He says that he loyally accepts the principles laid down by his chief and that no Catholic can refuse to accept.

Ninety acres of land have been selected as the site for the Methodist University, which is to be erected on the banks of the Potomac, near Washington. Work will begin next Fall. It is to be a $5,000,000 university. It already has an endowment of $700,000, with $1,000,000 more promised.

Andrew Carnegie, who does business in Pittsburg and spends most of his time in Scotland, has been talking tariff to an English paper and still insists that the American manufacturer does not need protection. That is a conclusion that something more than half of the American people came to sometime ago. As Carnegie speaks as a manufacturer, however, his remarks are worthy of note.

President Debs, of the American Railway Union, very sensibly says: "I will never again be connected with any strike organization. This strike has developed the fact that the sentiment of the people of the country is against strikes and that the Government stands ready to put down such movements at the point of the bayonet. I shall hereafter advise all workmen to seek redress by the ballot."

A gentleman who recently visited Egypt, this State, says an exchange, ran across a colored family of six children having the following astounding names: Maggie Dora Katie Stickler Atwater, Roxana Baltimore Washington City Hamburg Atwater, Annie Maud Rose Lamb Irene Fannie Moses King of Priests Atwater, Rufus Hayes Settler President of the United States Sam Lee Wo Han Garfield Atwater, G. S. Geo. Jonas John the Baptist Baptism Christianity George Washington Atwater, Easter Ann Cindy Elizabeth Atwater.

Reports of the condition of the growing crop of Sea Island cotton, both in South Carolina and Georgia, show that great damage has been done by the heavy rains of the past two weeks. Sea Island cotton in Georgia, says the Savannah News, has suffered mostly from the weather conditions, and the yield will be a great deal less than was expected earlier in the season. In some places the fruit shows "scald," "rust," "yellowing," and is shedding. The upland crops have been damaged by the moisture, and maturing has been retarded, which will cause it to be late in marketing.

The committee on suffrage of the Constitutional Convention of New York has decided to report to that body against every amendment proposed to the Constitution in the interest of woman suffrage except one. The one exception is the amendment conferring upon women the right to vote at school board elections. On that proposal the committee has not yet agreed upon any report, and the woman's rights advocates are hopeful that school suffrage may be recommended. The whole Convention has as yet to debate and vote upon this question, but it is regarded now as practically settled that woman suffrage in any form, except, possibly, as to school board elections, will not be adopted for many years to come in the Empire State.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller has submitted to Secretary Carlisle his preliminary report of the operations of the Internal Revenue Bureau for the last fiscal year. It shows that the total collections of internal revenue for the year were $147,168,442, a decrease of $13,836,547 for the year. The percentage of cost of collection for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, is 2.70, being an increase of .08 over the previous fiscal year. The registering of Chinese laborers was completed on May 3, 1894, and the total number of registration certificates applied for was 106,493. The total sum appropriated for this work was $60,000, and the aggregate expenditure was $43,546.17. The principal source of receipts were: Spirits, $35,295,546, a decrease of $9,460,714; tobacco, $28,617898, a decrease of $3,271,813; fermented liquors, $31,414,493, a decrease of $1,134 489; and oleomargarine, $1,723,479, an decrease of $52,836.

War has been formerly declared between Japan and China. The declaration of hostilities has aroused all the fanaticism of the Mongolians and they proclaim vengeance upon Japan to the bitter end. The forces of the Chinese are led by European officers. The condition of affairs has very much imperiled the lives of foreigners. The preamble of an Imperial edict, just issued, recites China's claims in Corea, its hundreds of years' suzerainty of that country, and the constant assistance it has rendered that vassal king to subdue rebellions. China, it continues, recently sent forces to Corea with this object in view. Japan, without the right, also sent troops, and refused to withdraw them. She has, further, sunk a transport carrying Chinese soldiers, and her action has been condemned by other powers. The Emperor places all the military authorities under Viceroy Li Hung Chang, who will protect the rights of the Empire. He also orders the capture and destruction of Japanese ships wherever found.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The Senate will recede, it is said, from five amenments to the River and Harbor bill for improvements that would cost in the end $5,000,000 to carry out the contracts. One of this is ultimate improvements on the Cape Fear river to cost $1,430,000. ——Japan has declared war against China. ——Senator Walsh introduced a bill to grant Gen. Longstreet a pension of $50 a month. He now draws $12 as a Mexican veteran. ——The Populists of this State nominated W. T. Faircloth for chief justice; D. M. Furches, Walter Clark and H. G. Connor for associate justices. The first two are Republicans, the others Democrats. Judge Clark being now on the Supreme court bench and Connor an ex-judge. The convention adopted a resolution honoring the memory of the late Senator Vance. ——Six hundred Coxeyites in Washington ask the District commissioners to send them to their homes in the West. They say they are nearly starving. ——The Democrats of the Eleventh Judicial district nominated Jas. L. Webb, of Shelby, for solicitor. ——The Democrats of the Third District nominated Jacob S. Battle for judge and renominated John E. Woodard for solicitor. ——The Halifax county Democratic convention nominated a Legislative ticket which is opposed to Senator Ransom's re-election. ——The Populists nominated W. F. Stroud for Congress in the Raleigh district. ——Cholera is spreading in Austria and Poland. ——The last shipment of gold from this country to Paris was short one cask ($10,000) which was found in a pile of coal at Havre. There is no clue to the robbers. ——The Senate and House conferees on the Tariff bill are as far apart now as when they first met. ——Hon. John S. Henderson was renominated for Congress in the Seventh district. ——Two of our naval academy graduates studying ship architecture at the Royal Naval college, Greenwich, Eng., graduated first and third respectively. ——The Manufacturers' Record in its weekly review of the business conditions of the South, says: The tendency of immigration to the South from other sections is becoming more pronounced, and one railroad alone is receiving an average of 250 letters a day from Northern and Western people, asking for information about the South, while letters to the Manufacturers' Record and Southern States Magazine show that even as far west as California many people are getting ready to move to the South. Mr. F. E. Lockewood, of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis railroad, writing from Kansas City to the Southern States Magazine, says: "Indications of a large emigration from the West to the South and Southeast are becoming plainer every day." Among the leading industrial enterprises reported for the week were two roller flour mills in North Carolina. ——At Aiken, South Carolina, Judge Aldrich signed an order restraining the local authorities of Aiken from interfering with the State dispenser in the discharge of his duties. The order was returnable on August 9th and will probably result in a decision upon the constitutionality of the dispensary law of 1893. ——The Treasury circular issued last week places the per capita circulation at $24.19, a decrease of 14 cents per capita during July, or of $6,436,993. ——The most dangerous counterfeit of United States money discovered for years is announced from the Treasury Department. Because it is so difficult of detection from the genuine note the counterfeit is described in minute detail by the Secret Service in order to put the public upon its guard. The counterfeit is of the $10 legal note, series of 1880, check letter "B," face plate number 2250, back plate number 2292, signed by W. S. Rosecrans, register; James W. Hyatt, treasurer; and bearing a portrait of Webster and a large round red seal. —— The other night some one attempted to open the grave of President Andrew Jackson. ——The Pullman works started up with only 250 hands, while 800 were expected. ——The painters, carpenters and other workmen employed on the public school buildings in New York city strike. ——The Galician town of Zateszczyky is in a terrible state from the ravages of cholera. ——A man in Tennessee, while drunk shot his son and was killed by the boy. ——The Georgia Democratic State convention met and nominated a ticket. The platform demands the remonetization of silver, the repeal of the 10 per cent. bank tax and commends the President, the House of Representatives and the Georgia Senators for their patriotic endeavors to have adopted as near as possible a tariff for revenue only. ——The Populist State convention of Idaho have declared in favor of woman suffrage. ——The loss by the lumber fire at Chicago is now placed at $1,190,500 and 2,200 men are thrown out of employment. Four persons were killed. ——Representative Bland introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill placing all sugars on the free list and raising $100,000,000 by income tax. ——The express messenger on a train near St. Louis was attacked by a masked man. The messenger drew his gun and after several shots were exchanged the would-be-robber made off. The messenger was wounded twice. —— At Sanford last Thursday night in a fight between a white and a negro boy the former was stabbed and almost instantly killed. The negro boy and another who handed him the knife are in jail. ——Twelve prominent citizens of Darlington have been arrested for participating in the dispensary riot last spring. Four are charged with the murder of Constable Pepper and eight with firing into a train on which were constables. ——After 1,244 ballots for a congressman, the Democratic convention in the Dallas, Texas, district adjourned till the 14th inst. The convention adopted a 16 to 1 silver resolution. ——The middle and northern sections of Texas have had fine rains. The cotton and corn crops are as fine as it is possible for crops to be. ——The Executive committee of the Southern Presbyterian Church met to consider the safety of their missionaries in China, Japan and Corea. ——The trial of Santo Cesario, the murderer of President Carnot ended in conviction and he was sentenced to the guillotine. He received the death sentence with the exclamation: "Vive la Revolution." ——Orange Page, colored, the murderer of Rosa Haywood, an aged colored woman, paid the penalty of his crime on the gallows in Raleigh Friday. The execution was private and was witnessed by about fifty persons at the county jail. ——Mississippi is going to try the North Carolina plan of working its penitentiary convicts on State farms. It has purchased two farms, one of 4,973 and the other 3,207 acres, upon which they will be put to work.

A LEAF OF HISTORY.

The Manner in Which General Kilpatrick Once Narrowly Escaped Capture.

L. A. Bethune, in Sampson Democrat.]

Not far from the home of this writer in Cumberland county, there occurred early in the year 1865 a sharp conflict between a division of Federal troops under command of General Kilpatrick and a detachment of Gen. Wade Hampton's corps. The Federals were encamped at Monroe's farm on the Fayetteville and Morganton road, and rested from a day's pillaging and plundering in supposed security, not dreaming that any considerable body of Confederate troops could be near. Gen. Kilpatrick must have been a man of some correct ideas of comfort at home, but on this occasion he indulged in a practice that, while unquestionably all right in the peace and security of home life, is perhaps not the proper thing for a soldier in active service, subject to surprise at any hour of the night. He had a spacious tent supplied with every means of comfort, and without a thought of being disturbed by a foe, retired in a single garment. In the midst of his slumbers he was rudely awakened by the discharge of fire-arms, the rushing of men and horses, and the cries of the wounded. The Confederates were upon him like an avalanche. His men were thrown into complete disorder and fled like frightened sheep. There was scarce any resistance on the part of the surprised Federals, except from a battery of artillery stationed on a high ridge. But the gunners aimed at random and their firing served little purpose beside waking the echoes of the surrounding country and ploughing the hills across the valley with shell. Gen. Kilpatrick found himself entirely cut off from his army, and having no time to make his toilet, sprang from his ten without shoes or hat, or other raiment than a night-shirt. A government mule was hitched near by, and leaping astride the animal's bare back, the General rode off as fast as he could in whatever direction the mule pleased to go. After riding some two miles as furiously as ever Tam O'Shanter did when pursued by witches, he turned into the edge of a swamp, where the mule stuck fast in a bog and was abandoned. Continuing his flight on foot, the General came, about the peep of day, to the house of an old Scotch gentleman by the name of Campbell, a tall, broad-shouldered Highlander in physique almost twice the size of Kilpatrick. Mr. Campbell laid off his racial soberness and could not repress a broad smile at his enemy's discomfiture. But with Scotch compassion and goodness of heart he took down the suit of clothes he had, a spacious garb of black broadcloth, in which he enveloped the General and giving him a horse let him go his way, presenting a spectacle exactly the reverse of Ichabod Crane. General Kilpatrick succeeded in avoiding the Confederates, and on the evening of the same day joined his army which as one man failed to recognize him as he rode into ranks.

Not a great while after the General's departure from Mr Campbell's it is said that a Confederate soldier came along wearing the General's handsome uniform which was left in the tent at Monroe's farm. Several days after, the faithful mule on which the General made his escape was found dead in the bog, where the animal's bleaching bones were to be seen for many years thereafter.

The fight at Monroe's farm, though not of sufficient magnitude to be properly denominated a battle, was yet an event of the civil war that deserved some mention in history. It is not our recollection to have ever seen any reference made to it in any historical work. In the engagement the Federals lost a large number in killed, wounded and prisoners, but according to report no confederates were killed and very few wounded.

Until recently, there stood a number of houses where the fight occurred, the walls of which were pierced in many places by shots fired during the engagement. But these houses have suffered almost complete demolition at the hands of Northern relic hunters who frequently visit the scene, never neglecting to take away with them such memorials of the conflict as may come under their observation.

The farm on which the fight occurred is now the property of Mr. Neill S. Blue and is located near his residence in Western Cumberland.

Antiquity of the Alphabet.

St. Louis Republic]

According to Phillippe Berger's book entitled "Historie de l'Ecritus dans l'Antiquite," the alphabet was invented about the year 1500 B. C., that invented by the Phoenicians being without doubt the oldest of all the forms of expressing thought or sound by character. Originally it and all other alphabets were simply a series of heiroglyphics or picture-characters, the idea of an elephant or an ox being expressed by rude sketches of such animals; abbreviations being in the form of a pair of tusks, horns, etc. Professor Auer says that, taking both the ancient and modern alphabets into account, as many as 400 different sets of characters, heiroglyphics and letters may be enumerated; that these are all outgrowths of the Phoenician mode of mutely expressing thought or sound, and that if we should set aside variations of form, the grand total of 400 alphabets would dwindle immediately to less than fifty.

The best oriental scholars have given it as their opinion that the original Phoenician alphabet was composed of but sixteen characters, yet it is known that it contained at least twenty-one and probably twenty two at the time when it was adopted by the Greeks. Why or by whom these extra characters were invented, or why such an addition was necessary, has never been explained.

Illuminating the New Harbor Approaches.

New York Post.

It may not be generally known that the application of electricity to lighthouse purposes is soon to receive its greatest illustration at the entrance to New York harbor and that before the summer is over there will be in operation there the two most powerful electric lights in the world. Both of these, however, will not be for distinctively lighthouse purposes, and the one at Sandy Hook is merely a search light, belonging altogether to the army and established for use as a feature of coast defence. This search light, which has been tried recently with fair results in transmitting flash light messages to the city, is the one which was originally used in the Chicago Fair, throwing its rays as far as Milwaukee, a distance of ninety-miles. Its power is nearly as great as that of the other light being prepared for Fire Island.

The sandy Hook search light has no place in the system of lights of the lighthouse establishment and is not intended as an aid to navigation. It is merely a large projector, intended in war to examine at night all approaches to New York harbor, to discover the movements of enemies who may seek to enter such approaches, etc., Its power is estimated to be that of 200,000,000 candles, but it is found that after the power of a few thousand candles is reached, it is difficult to note the full effect from the addition of a few thousand more, so that although the power of production may be accurately calculated and stated, the human eye is hardly capable of distinguishing as to the excess in brilliance of one very powerful light over another.

The lighting flash light to be erected at Fire Island consists of a bivalve lens about eight feet in diameter, to be illuminated by two arc burners of several thousand candle power each, magnified by the lens so as to give a flash of 220,000,000 candles, estimated. The light will have the most powerful lens ever constructed, and in favorable weather its rays, projected against the sky, ought to be seen at a distance of at least 100 miles, while the light itself will be visible twenty-four miles. It will flash every five seconds. The light at present at Fire Island will be transferred to Hog Island, Va., where it is much needed. Some idea of the intensity of the new light may be gained by a comparison with the illumination of the Statue of Liberty, the torch of which, familiar to all New Yorkers, is of only 5,000 candle power. The new Fire Island light will be 20,000 times as brilliant.

While the new lights, one at Sandy Hook and the other at Fire Island, are thus distinct in purpose, different in construction, and of unequal brilliancy—if the estimated candle power can be absolutely depended upon—the aims of both may, it is said, be frustrated by one common enemy, and that is fog. It is positively known that such very powerful electric lights will not penetrate fog to a great distance, but it is asserted on the other side of the Atlantic that the Electric light is not as valuable for the penetration of fog or haze as the ordinary gas or oil lights. In clear weather almost any light can be seen far enough for practical purposes, but thick weather is the test for lights as well as fog signals.

The most powerful light on the English coast is that at the Isle of May, for which an illuminating power of 38,000,000 candles is claimed, but mariners assert that it is as invisible in foggy weather as if it were only 3,800 candles. The records which have been printed in English newspapers show conclusively that in foggy weather the 38,000,000 candles of the Isle of May are invisible at a short distance, while that the 7,000,000 candle-power light at St. Catherine's Point, is equally invisible in such weather was proved by the loss last fall of the North German Lloyd steamship Eider near that lighthouse.

Possibly these assertions may be what has deterred European nations from erecting any more billiant lights along their coasts, for they certainly have nothing to compare with the illuminations that will guard the entrance to New York. The most powerful at present on the French coast is that at Cape LeHeve, three miles from Havre, which is of only 23,000,000 candle power, but this will soon be exceeded by one designed by the engineer-in-chief of the French lighthouse service, to be located at Penmarck, Finisterre, and to be of 45,000,000 candle power. It is estimated that this latter light will be visible sixty miles in average weather, twenty-five miles in foggy weather, and 160 miles on a clear night when projected against the sky, but this remains to be demonstrated.

The Aluminium Age.

Atlanta Constitution.

It is evident that the long talked of aluminium age is already here.

While we have been waiting for cheaper methods of producing the metal, people have come to the conclusion that it is now cheap enough to justify its common use in a number of forms. It is used in the manufacture of various implements, kitchen utensils and even horse shoes. The German army has adopted aluminium to take the place of nearly every metal that plays a part in the equipment of infantry, cavalry and artillery, and the war department at Washington will probably take a similar step.

The present price of the new metal places it within the reach of everybody for certain purposes, and it is safe to say that its cheaper production is only a question of time. In the course of a few years we may expect to see it generally used in the construction of ships, railways cars, bridges, houses, articles of furniture, and thousands of other things that require a light, strong, durable and cheap metal.

Cotton to be Packed and Baled by New Methods.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

The Rockefellers, of Standard Oil fame, are said to be interested in a new device for baling cotton.

The other day one of these bales arrived in Galveston and at once became the centre of observation. It was a cylinder five feet eight inches long by twenty-one inches in diameter, fastened with carpet tacks and weighing 556 pounds. It is claimed that this new baling process will wipe out the middlemen and make every ginner his own compressor. There will be no more bagging and ties and compresses and cotton jamming will be a lost art. The Galveston News says:

"Four gins tailed to a common centre in which is a steel frame costing $1,500. Through this frame runs four mandrils. The power which runs the gin runs the mandrils in the frame. A boy comes along, grabs the end of a bat as it comes from the gin and gives it a turn around the nearest mandril, which immediately commences winding it up in a roll of wall paper. An iron roller runs against the cotton on the mandril, compressing the white cylinder to a density of about twenty-seven pounds per cubic foot. The people who have this wonderful scheme in hand say that they can put the cotton down to forty pounds.

"There are other Richmonds in the field —not in the cotton field where the staple is grown, but the cotton field where nothing grows but the other man's bank account. The Rembert cotton roller has been greatly perfected, and can, it is claimed, put cotton down to forty pounds a cubic foot if necessary. The Rembert bales are twenty-two inches square by about five feet eight inches in length. Some of this cotton will be exhibited here this week.

"The sylindrical bale in the Cotton Exchange was shipped from Waco by Mr. Warren Batterson. Cotton men here are skeptical regarding the many claims made for this cylindrical bale, but some believe that it will so revolutionize cotton growing that along with improved cultivators, harvesters, Huns and Slavs, two cents a pound will be profitable figures to the farmer.

"Under the new regime there will be no nigger in the cotton patch, no man in the box, no cotton jammers, no commission merchants, samplers or inspectors—simply a cotton harvestor, a gin "stand" with compress attached, a railroad wharf, a steamship and the Manchester ship canal."

Perhaps these claims are too extravagant. The fact, however, that the Rockefellers are interested in the new process would indicate that it will be pushed, and it may lead to a revolution in the cotton world.

"A Political Secret."

Under this caption recent issues of the Wilmington Messenger contain in its Raleigh correspondence the following:

Speaking of fusion, your correspondent will tell a little news about something which occurred here two years ago and would like to have Chairman John B. Eaves, ex-Chairman S. Otho Wilson and Mr. Marion Butler deny the truth of it. On a certain night Mr. Wilson called on Capt. Eaves, and as chairman of the Populists made a proposition. The call was made at Eaves' room at the Yarboro and Wilson remained there until long after midnight. He told Eaves that his soul's desire was to beat Cleveland and he urged Eaves to divide the State ticket or fuse, so the Republicans and Populists would vote together and defeat the Democrats. Eaves took the matter coolly and told Wilson that the way to beat Cleveland was in the electoral vote. Then he made a proposition. This was that Wilson and he should take their respective electoral tickets and each mark off six names, leaving five on each ticket, and that they should throw "heads or tails" for the odd elector, making the eleven. Wilson declined to do this, and declared to Eaves that he would never vote for a Republican. At that time the Republican National committee was in favor of fusion. Eaves went North, saw the committee, and told Clarkson and Foster and the others just what Wilson had declined to do. He then declared that there was no plainer evidence needed that the Populists would not stand up to the Republicans. He was so sure that he was right in urging that a straight ticket be voted for that he declared he would rather conduct the campaign on that basis without funds than to run it on the fusion basis with plenty of money. His argument and his statement as to Wilson completely convinced the national committee.

The Populist paper strikes at Chairman Eaves, of the Republican Executive committee, saying that his attempt to defeat fusion this year will fail; that he sold out to the Democrats two years ago, but that this year he cannot "deliver the goods." This looks like Marion Butler is a fusionist. The organ of the negroes is enthusiastic for fusion.

A Matter of Pride.

Charlotte Times.]

The people of Mecklenburg should be very proud of the reputation the county has gained from its road working system. It has been conceded for some time that in road building Mecklenburg leads the state, and other counties inspired by her example, have investigated her system and the work being done and have adopted the same. Not only have our roads given us a state reputation, but in a large sense they have given us a national reputation. Col. Jno. C. Tipton, of Shelby, the statistician of the Agricultural Department attended the recent National Road Congress at Asbury Park, New Jersey. He outlined the Mecklenburg system, giving cost, amount of work done, etc. The best road builders of the country were so astonished at the small cost compared with the amount of work done that they were inclined to doubt his statements.

The value of these roads to our county cannot be over estimated, and we are impatient to see them extended over our entire county. Let the good work go on and let all our people co-operate with the County Commissioners in extending and facilitating the work.

[Cumberland may take a hint from all this.]

Oldest American Library.

The oldest library in the United States is claimed to be the New York Society library in University Place. As its story is given, it was established by the Earl of Bellamont in 1700 in the new city hall in Wall street, where the sub-treasury building now stands. New York had then a population of about 5,000.

The merchant who can not find time to write an advertisement for the local newspaper is like a workman who cannot stop to sharpen his tools.—*Newspaperdom.*

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

From Mr. Grady.

We are indebted to our thoughtful Congressman, Mr. Grady, for a recent copy of the Bell Fourche Bee, of South Dakota, containing the following articles marked:

TO STOP A RUNAWAY HORSE.

Scarcely a week passes in any year that human lives are not jeopardized by horses taking fright and running away. The man who can devise some means which will surely prevent this will be a great public benefactor. Some one who professes to know states that runaway accidents seldom occur in Russia. The means used in preventing them is very simple.

It is asserted that in Russia a horse that is addicted to the habit of running away has a thin cord with a running noose around his neck at the neck strap, and the end is tied to the dashboard.

"At Rome," says this informant, "I saw on the Corso a phæton with two spirited horses bolt. They were driven by a lady, and I expected to see instant destruction. But the lady coolly grasped a thin cord, and within 30 yards the horses came to a full stop. I afterward met the lady at Nice, and expressed surprise at the skill with which she stopped the runaways.

She treated it as a trifle, and told me accidents from runaway horses are unknown in Russia, as no one but a lunatic would drive without the cord. When a horse bolts he always takes the bit in his teeth, and the skill of the driver is useless. The moment the pressure comes on the windpipe the horse knows he has met his master."

SOURCE OF ARTESIAN WELLS.

The source of the wonderful subterranean water supply underlying South Dakota is and probably always will be a matter of speculation. It would seem, however, that the old theories of artesian wells laid down in physical geographies and other out-of-date publications have not been sustained, and not a few people incline to the belief that the flow comes from a vast lake underlying the country and having for its feeder the Missouri river. This view is strengthened by the report of the recent survey of the Missouri river, under direction of the United States engineering department. During the survey measurements were made of the volume of water passing between the banks at various points from Great Falls, Mont., to Sioux city. It was found that the volume at Great Falls measured 4,796 cubic feet per second, while at Fort Benton, twenty-five miles farther down the river, the volume was but 4,331 cubic feet, a decrease of 465 cubic feet. Owing to the large number of tributaries entering into the river between Fort Benton and Sioux City a gradual increase was noted, until at the latter point, where the final measurement was taken, a flow of 14,776 cubic feet per second was reached. In the opinion of some of the engineers engaged in the survey, the decrease in the volume between Great Falls and Fort Benton explains the presence of that great subterranean body known as the South Dakota artesian basin. The discrepancy can only be accounted for by the presence of an outlet in the bed of the river somewhere between the points mentioned.

Directly below the upper cataract, on the south bank of the river, about half way between the two towns, is a large pool, in which, if frequent visitors to the place are to be believed, are to be found fish of the species said to inhabit subterranean water courses. In all probability the outlet, if one exists, is located at this point, the alleged presence of these fish tending to corroborate the theory. From here, if this surmise is correct, it would appear that an underground channel running in a southeasterly direction carries the water into a basin underlying a large area of South Dakota, thus forming a huge subterranean lake, which has recently been tapped by the numerous artesian wells.

At Pittsboro.

The Pittsboro Record, in noting the arrival there of Miss Mary Haigh of this city and others, to spend the summer, says:

For more than a hundred years this place has been a noted summer resort. Shortly after the Revolutionary war the rich rice planters, near Wilmington, began coming here to spend their summers, and they and their descendants continued doing so until the war began. Then many families from the eastern part of the State came here as "refugees" and remained during the war. Since the war, every summer, our ancient 'Borough has been a favorite resort for invalids and pleasure seekers. They come here to enjoy our wholesome, cooling and health restoring breezes, pure water and pleasant society. And as heretofore, they have now come again this summer, and every week adds to their number.

The fortune of Casimir-Perier, President of France, is estimaed at from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000. He is one of the coal barons of France.

An English judge has decided that at a marriage ceremony, if the church doors are closed or one witness absent, the marriage is void.

Tumors

Fibroid, Ovarian and other tumors cured by electrolysis and other means without the knife, which is rarely necessary. For pamphlet and references, address, with 10 cents in stamps, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Elections in North Carolina.

Tarboro Southerner.

Although this is considered an off year, from the simple fact, that there are to be no national elections, yet what elections there are to be are equally as important.

North Carolina under Democratic administration has been a typical government, and for years has been so recognized by all white men and a large number of colored people, until a few Populists began to scatter discord, and work up a feeling of dissatisfaction, because "they" could not be what they wanted to be, because "they" could not do what they wanted to do. But this opposition amounts to nothing, and the great majority of white voters will still continue to uphold an administration that has made North Carolina what it is. Considering such things as we have above referred to, our State elections are important. Yes, exceedingly so, when we come to consider who is to be elected. A Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Associate Justices are to be elected. The Supreme Court has decided that they will be elected to fill out the unexpired terms of their predecessors, and not for the full term of eight years. Jas. E. Shepherd is Chief Justice of North Carolina, and was appointed by Governor Holt to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Merrimon, to be Chief Justice, Associate J. C. MacRae was appointed by Governor Holt, to fill the vacancy, caused by the death of J. J. Davis. Associate Justice Armistead Burwell was appointed by Governor Holt to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Shepherd to be Chief Justice. Associate Justice Avery was elected for a full term of eight years in 1888. The State will also elect eight Superior Court Judges, nine Congressmen, twelve Solicitors, fifty State Senators, one hundred and twenty Representatives of the General Assembly, who will elect a successor to U. S. Senator, M. W. Ransom, Democrat, whose term expires March 4th, 1895, and a Senator to fill the unexpired term of Senator Z. B. Vance, deceased, which ends March 4th, 1897. County officers all over the State will also be elected.

The above is a list of what is to be done this Fall in the State.

Lightning Calculating.

One-third memory, one-third practice, and one-third trick—that is the secret of most of the rapid calculators who figure before the public, says London Tit Bits. There are very few calculations of which there is not a short way to the solution, but perhaps none of them is so easy and at the same time so surprising to the ordinary mind as the instantaneous extraction of the cube root.

This is a feat which has gained great applause for its performers from the days of Hutchins, "the lightning calculator," till now. The extreme rapidity with which it is worked, and the difficulty of the solution by the ordinary methods, render it one of the most taking of feats.

Before explaining the method of performing this extraction of the cube root, it may be well for the benefit of those readers who have forgotten some of their early school knowledge to explain what a cube root is. Multiply a number by itself and the product by the original number, and the result is a cube. Thus 9x9 equals 81 (the square of 9); 81x9 equals 729 (the cube of 9). The 9 is the cube root of 729.

Now for the method First you obtain from one of the audience an exact cube of not more than six places of figures, though with moderate practice the latter condition need not be insisted on.

Say the cube given is 140,608, of which the root is 52. You know the cubes of the units by heart, thus:

The cube of 1 is	1
The cube of 2 is	8
The cube of 3 is	27
The cube of 4 is	64
The cube of 5 is	125
The cube of 6 is	216
The cube of 7 is	343
The cube of 8 is	512
The cube of 9 is	729

Now, as the thousands in the cube given exceed 125 and are less than 216, the tens in the reply must be 5. For the second figure, or units, a curious trick comes in. The cubes of 1, 4, 5, 6, and 9 end in the same figures; the cube of 2 is 8; the cube of 3 ends in 7, and reversely the cube of 8 ends in 2 and the cube of 7 in 3.

So when the questioner says 140,000, you say to yourself, 50; 608, you say out loud on the instant, 52.

Take another, 39,304. The thousands exceed 27; therefore the root is thirty something. The last figure is 4: therefore the root is 34.

General Washington's Other Name.

A large company of persons was startled recently by the inquiry for General Washington's other name. A wag asked the question but in a manner that betrayed no humorous intent. It was evident that the company had never heard the Father of his Country had ever assumed an alias. The wag was compelled to tell his fellow guests that our first President's other name was "George." Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the name of the world renowned remedy for all blood disorders, liver complaints, and consumption, (or lung scrofula) in its early stages. It has no other name and no rival, because it's the only medicine for these maladies so certain in curative effect that it can be *guaranteed* to cure or money returned.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Right Arm Paralyzed!

Saved from St. Vitus Dance.

"Our daughter, Blanche, now fifteen years of age, had been terribly afflicted with nervousness, and had lost the entire use of her right arm. We feared St. Vitus dance, and tried the best physicians, with no benefit. She has taken three bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine and has gained 31 pounds. Her nervousness and symptoms of St. Vitus dance are entirely gone, she attends school regularly, and has recovered complete use of her arm, her appetite is splendid."

MRS. E. R. BULLOCK, Brighton, N. Y.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Cures.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LOOK! LOOK!!

Look to Your Interest!

Why can W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS make it pay to examine their

Stock of Furniture?

1st. They are MANUFACTURERS.

2nd. Their experience in MANUFACTURING enables them to know how to buy the BEST GOODS for the *least money.*

3rd The goods they buy are bought direct from MANUFACTURERS.

4th. Their *motto is quick sales and smal profits.*

To be convinced call in at their

FURNITURE STORE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THEY ALSO MANUFACTURE
HOUSE TRIMMINNGS, MOULDINGS RAILINGS, TURNED and SAWED SCROLL WORK, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS and MANTELS.

FURNITURE STORE—Thornton Block.
FACTORY—Cool Spring Street.

Pianos!
Organs!!

Ivers and Pond
—AND—
LESTER PIANOS,
WILCOX AND WHITE ORGANS,

SOLD FOR CASH OR INSTALLMENT PLAN,

For Organs $10.00 Cash and $5.00 Monthly.

—CALL AND EXAMINE THESE—
INSTRUMENTS.

A. J PEMBERTON & CO.'S
Book and Music House.

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE
OUR PROMPT ATTENTION.

STIEFF PIANOS. B SURE
STIEFF PIANOS. TO CALL AT
STIEFF PIANOS. SHAW'S MUSIC HOUSE
STIEFF PIANOS. when in the city,
STIEFF PIANOS. where you will find a large
STIEFF PIANOS. and well selected stock of
STIEFF PIANOS. PIANOS and ORGANS for
STIEFF PIANOS. cash or monthly payments.
STIEFF PIANOS. Agent for the celebrated C.
STIEFF PIANOS. M. Stieff Piano. Tuning done
STIEFF PIANOS. in town for $2.00.
STIEFF PIANOS. A. E. SHAW.

Remember your Dead!

BY CALLING AT THE

Fayetteville Marble Works,

you will find the right place to select a

HANDSOME - MEMORIAL.

Always a fine line of finished monuments and tablets to select from, and a choice collection of photographic designs to select from, all new and direct from the hands of an experienced designer.

After living nearly four years in Fayetteville, I think the public need have no doubt as to my ability as a mechanic; and after looking through our two cemeteries it will be convinced that my efforts to raise the standard in marble work has not been in vain, as the many handsome monuments and tablets will attest.

With thanks to the public for past patronage I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Very truly,
E. L. REMSBURG.

J. A. Lambeth,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Rear Hotel LaFayette

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.

Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap Cash system.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., AUG. 9, 1894.

STATE CONVENTION.

[SPECIAL TO THE OBSERVER.]
[By Postal Telegraph.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 9, 1894.

Present Supreme Court Justices, and Superior Court Judges as nominated in three districts, and Treasurer Tate, nominated by acclamation. Platform advocates free and unlimited coinage of Silver at 16 to 1 as the ratio heretofore existing in the United States.

President Cleveland commended for his courage and patriotism, and his action respecting the Federal Election Laws, Tariff, Chicago Riot, and for Cleanness and Economy of his Administration, State Bank Tax repeal, and income Tax advocated.

Harmonious proceedings.

Platform regarded as unusually strong.

H.

FREE RAW MATERIALS AND THE PLATFORM.

On this subject the Louisville Courier Journal says:

We are rather surprised at reading in the columns of our esteemed and always instructive contemporary, the Courier Journal, the statement that "free raw materials have nothing whatever to do, except as an incident, with the doctrine of tariff for revenue only." As it seems to us, and as we believe our esteemed contemporary has sometimes declared, the admission free of duty, of any form of raw materials, is hostile, antagonistic, and fatal to the doctrine of revenue only. How, then, can it be in any sense an incident of that doctrine? Materials are admitted free of duty in order to favor certain manufacturers or laborers. Accordingly, such free admission is simply a measure of protectionism, just as much as it is protectionism when Major McKinley levies an exaggerated duty upon manufactured articles. In a tariff for revenue only there can no protection either by means of excessive duties or by means of exemption from duty; and one is just as much to be condemned as the other. Equal rights, equal privileges, equal burdens, is the doctrine of genuine Democracy.

That is right. There is no mistaking the measuring of the platform. It declares in favor of progress "in the *direction* of free raw materials AND cheaper manufactured goods."

In commenting upon Mr. Watterson's article as quoted by us, the New York Sun says:

Free raw materials have nothing whatever to do, except as an incident, with the doctrine of "a tariff for revenue only." The idea is not a "principle" at all; it is a simple "policy," good or bad, as it happens to be applied.

It originated in rank cowardice. It was trumped up by the pettifogging politicians of the East to placate the Eastern manufacturers, of whom they stood in dread. "Don't be afraid of us," they said, "all we mean by our tariff for revenue is to give you free raw materials, increasing, not decreasing, your profits," wholly forgetting the fact that free raw materials to the manufacturer, without compensating reductions of duty on the finished product, would do no manner of good to the consumer, but, as a matter of fact, defeat the good purpose of a tariff for revenue only. The last National Democratic platform makes the proper distinction.

The Sun does not probe deep enough. When the platform declares for progress towards free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods, it evidently means (1) that manufactured goods upon which there is already no duty should be cheapened by free raw material and a wider foreign as well as domestic market secured thereby; or (2) that when all the duty is taken off the raw material of manufactured goods that enter into home consumption, all the duty must also be taken off the finished product. Otherwise there would be a discrimination against the great mass of our people who are producers of raw material rather than of finished products.

CURRENT COMMENT.

It is observable, says the Raleigh News and Observer, that the people are this year scrutinizing rather more closely than usual the character of aspirants for office. Men having a weak spot in their armor who happen to obtain a nomination will probably find that they had better not have subjected themselves to the ordeal. Popular men of good character will be the favorites.

* * *

"Gen. Gordon," says the Wilmington Messenger, "says he was appointed Lieutenant General and acted so for months before he was notified, but he never received his commission. He says that Brigadier General M. W. Ransom was appointed Major General but never received his commission as was the case with many others. The Messenger mentioned long ago that Colonel W. H. Cheek was appointed Brigadier General of Cavalry but did not receive his commission."

* * *

The Fifth district Democratic convention met at Durham Tuesday. S. H. Webb, of Alamance, was chairman. Augustus W. Graham, Esq., of Oxford, was nominated by acclamation. All the counties were represented. John R. Webster, says a dispatch, of Reidsville, made a ringing speech in support of Graham. No resolutions of any kind were adopted. The Fifth District Judicial convention also met at Durham, and renominated E. S. Parker, Esq., for solicitor by acclamation:

A Sweeping Victory.

A dispatch from Montgomery, Alabama says: Nearly every county turns up with a heavy loss for Kolb, as compared with his vote of 1892. For instance, Madison county in 1892 went for Kolb by 298. Official returns give it to Oates by 1,443, a change of over 1,700 votes. Lawrence, another Tennessee valley county, gives for Kolb only 125, against 2,325 before. Limestone goes for Kolb by only 153, as against 1,623 in 1892. Tallapoosa goes for Kolb by only 600, as against 2,445 in 1892. In Cherokee his majority falls off 300. Crenshaw went for Kolb 775 in 1892. This year it is very close. Bibb affords the same comparison. Sumpter goes for Oates by over 1,500, a Democratic gain of over 1,000, and Macon gives Oates 800 majority, a Democratic gain of over 1,500. Henry, Mr. Oates' own county, went for Kolb in 1892 by over 1,500. This year it goes for Mr. Oates over 500 Barbour's official Democratic majority is increased. The smaller counties go the same way in a less degree. Mr. Oates' majority will be close to 40,000. No one places it under 25,000. Legislative returns indicate a safe Democratic majority, even without Jefferson's delegation of six, though the prospects are that Jefferson has gone Democratic.

Complete unofficial, but reliable, returns from every county in the State except two, make the Democratic majority 26,124. Those two counties are Baldwin and Covington, both small counties, which cannot possibly change the foregoing result more than a few hundreds. The official counts in the counties take place Saturday, and the result will not be changed materially.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1894.

If a more exasperating condition of affairs, from a democratic point of view, ever existed in Congress than the present tariff complication it has been forgotten by the present generation. The principal issue in the campaign which gave the democratic party control of the executive and legislative branches of the Government was tariff reform. Since March 4, 1893, we have had a tariff reform President, a tariff reform majority in the House and a majority in the Senate each member of which claims to be a tariff reformer, and each of whom certainly represents a tariff reform constituency. Why then this difficulty in getting a tariff reform bill through Congress? That is a question that ought to be asked of more than one of the alleged tariff reformers of the Senate by their misrepresented constituents, and probably will be when some of them try to get re-elected.

At several times during the last week it seemed that the conference committee was about to reach an agreement that would be acceptable to both House and Senate. So promising was the outlook that the proposed caucus of the House democrats was postponed indefinitely so as to leave the House conferees unhampered. But each time demands were made by Senators whose votes are necessary to get any agreement through the Senate which prevented an agreement being reached. After spending the greater portion of the week in trying to arrange a sugar schedule that would be accepted by the House and the so-called "conservative" Senators, the conferees at last succeeded, but no sooner was the announcement made than it was met by the threat of the two democratic Senators from Louisiana to vote against the bill if it were so reported, and in addition they stated that Senators Allen and Kyle, the populists, who had voted with the democrats to pass the bill in the Senate, would join them in voting against the bill.

There is a general feeling that this week will settle the business, not so much for anything that is actually in sight as from the belief that it will simply be impossible to longer prolong the strain. Already democrats are urging the conferees to agree upon some sort of a bill, the best that they can get, and to let it go to the Senate and either be accepted or rejected.

So general is the belief in Congress that this week will be the last of the session that a number of prominent democrats have made their arrangements to leave Washington, as adjournment will speedily follow the disposal of the tariff. All of the appropriation bills, except two, have been disposed of and those two are in conference and will be sent to the President by the middle of the week. But among those who have their doubts about adjournment this week is Secretary Lamont, who remarked, when Senator Blackburn told him that the tariff bill would be put through this week and that Congress would adjourn on Saturday; "I would not want to wager on that." The Secretary is right. After what has happened no prudent man would want to wager on any thing that this Congress would or would not do.

"Granny" Blair, who has kept so quiet since he managed to sneak back into public life by getting elected to the House that people have been disposed to forget his fool acts in the Senate and to credit him with at last having come into possession of the share of common sense which naturally belongs to every man of voting age. People were wrong. He is the same old "granny" Blair, and, now that he has enlisted under the banner of Ida B. Wells Quixotic charges may be expected of him at least as often as the moon changes. His resolution providing that the Commissioner of Labor shall investigate and report to Congress the number, date, location and attendant facts and circumstances of all alleged assaults upon females during the past ten years, for, or on account of which organized, but unlawful violence has been inflicted or attempted to be inflicted; also, all lynchings during the same period, is on a par with his silliest acts in the Senate.

Speaking of his resolution instructing the House committee on Ways and Means to report a bill for an income tax that will produce $100,000,000 annually, and a bill placing all sugar on the free list, Representative Bland said: "If tariff legislation is defeated, and it now looks as though it might be, the tariff reformers will take a new line in the direction of my resolution. I am determined if we cannot have tariff reform that the trusts, at all events, shall pay into the Treasury a fair share of their enormous profits. That would benefit the people indirectly even if they fail to secure the reduction on the necessaries of life that they demand. I know that the bills proposed by my resolution would pass the House and I believe that they would get through the Senate."

Representative Bryan, of Nebr., has formally announced his candidacy for the United States Senate. He will make a personal canvass of the State, and expects the support of the Populists as well as the Democrats.

The War Between China and Japan.

New York Sun.

Now that war by both sea and land between China and Japan has been officially declared, it is worth while to consider what it is for and what will be its probable result.

It will not be forgotten that China formerly controlled all eastern Asia, including Siberia, Annam, Siam, Burmah, and Corea, and that these countries, one after another, have been wrested from her by the European powers, or have set up governments more or less independent of her. Corea is in the latter class, and has been recognized as an independent autonomous nation by all the treaty powers except China herself. The latter has more or less strenuously maintained that her authority is still sovereign; and while Corea has not openly defied that proposition, she has covertly and persistently striven to impress the treaty powers, and especially the United States, with the idea that she is of right free and self-governing.

As between Japan and Corea, China maintains that she must be consulted in respect to all national and international questions affecting Corea; and yet with provoking inconsistency she does not hold herself answerable for the maintenance of order, or the redress of grievances against foreign powers. Various treaties and agreements, have been entered into between three neighboring Governments, the details of which are at present not essential. It is sufficient to state that for some time past a strong dissatisfaction has existed between China and Japan, and that in China the popular contempt toward foreigners which is so often accompanied by acts of violence, is especially active and venomous against the Japanese. The same fact exists likewise in Corea, where the Japanese are perhaps more largely engaged in trade than any other alien people.

Corea is separated from Japan by the Corean Channel, which is only from seventy to eighty miles wide; and accordingly it is natural that Japan should suffer most from the vacillating conduct of the Government, and from internal disorders in Corea, and should feel most keenly the necessity for vigorous independent action.

In eastern Asia Japan stands for order and security for life and property. It has a modernized Government, with a compact, well organized, well officered and thoroughly equipped army and navy. Its small arms are of excellent pattern, invented by a Japanese officer, and manufactured at home. Its officers are well educated in modern sciences and arts, and its troops are not only highly loyal and obedient, but thoroughly disciplined and courageous. Its ships and great guns are excellent, and well commanded and served. In short, Japan is the England of the Pacific, and is not only thoroughly ready for war, but seems to be fully determined to maintain her rights against all comers, and especially against her Asiastic neighbors. Her policy is controlled by men educated in the statecraft and civilization of Western nations, and all of them patriotic and alert where their country's interests are concerned. In turn they can count confidently upon the loyal support of their fellow countrymen of all grades, amounting to nearly forty million people.

On the other hand, China is governed by a foreign dynasty which has been on the throne about 250 years. The head of it is a young Emperor who has no acquaintance with foreigners or with foreign methods. His Government is antiquated and cumbrous. It is carried on by a series of boards composed of an equal number of Tartars and Chinese, whose principal duty is to watch each other. But few of them know anything of modern nations, and none of them are acquainted with modern armies, their organization, equipment, or administration.

The one great man of China is the Viceroy Li Hung Chang, now seventy two or three years old. He is an astute and able statesman, and has a son who is a man of great promise; but these men are at an immeasurable distance from the throne, and have but little power except as it is delegated to them from time to time. Li Hung Chang, it will be remembered, was the successful commander of the imperial forces which suppressed the Taiping rebellion in 1861; and while he has always appreciated the superiority of foreigners and foreign methods in both military and naval affairs, and has done what he could, especially in the metropolitan province, to improve the military and naval forces and *materiel*, he has fallen far short of putting any considerable part of the Chinese army or navy on an efficient war footing. He has improved his own provincial army sufficiently to enable it to contend successfully against the old organizations and arms of eastern Asia, and to overcome domestic outbreaks, but the disgraceful results of the efforts put forth by the southern army and navy to resist the French on both land and sea two or three years since, sufficiently attest the entire inability of China to contend with a modern army or navy well commanded. Li is himself incapable of taking the field, and his old lieutenant in the Taiping war, Lieu Ming Chuan, who has now been appointed Generalissimo, although a man of marked ability is entirely unacquainted with modern organization and system. Even if he had a properly armed and disciplined force, the Government itself has no adequate scheme or means of military administration; and hence it is impossible to understand how it can hope to carry on an aggressive foreign war.

Of course, with her illimitable supply of men and her great though widely disseminated resources, China can in the end create an effective army and navy, and after much humiliation and disgrace establish some sort of military administration; but so far as can be seen at this distance, she is, in spite of her untold millions of people, for the present simply a powerless hulk at the mercy of her active and thoroughly prepared adversary. What is worse, it is difficult to perceive how any European ally, however well disposed, can go to her assistance in sufficient force or at a sufficiently early day to prevent the Japanese from striking effectively almost any blow they may choose to strike.

The news already received from the seat of war indicates that the advantages, so far, are with the Japanese, and that the King of Corea is a prisoner of war, with his capital in the hands of the enemy. In view of these facts, unless he is rescued, which with the Japanese command of the adjacent sea seems impossible, he must yield unconditionally to all the demands made upon him. If in doing this he can manage to satisfy the Japanese, and at the same time put his relations with the Chinese Government on a more satisfactory basis, he will have good reason to congratulate himself.

All Oriental powers know that the United States has no desire for territorial acquisition or domination, and hence naturally in all great emergencies they turn to us for counsel instead of to any of the European powers.

A Lesson From Russia.

The south, instead of manufacturing her cotton crop, allows New England and foreign countries to turn it into manufactured goods, which we then purchase at a good price. Russia is adopting a different poliey. She is encouraging the production of cotton in central Asia, and with this product and what she imports from the United States she has increased her cotton manufacturing until it now suffices for home consumption and exports its goods to foreign markets. We extract the following from a long article in the New York Evening Post:

In 1886 the number of spindles in European Russia, including Poland and Finland, was 3,912,806; the number of power looms was 84,516. The number of working hours in Russian factories is not uniform, but varies from twelve to thirteen and a half, eighteen, twenty-one and twenty-four hours per day. The number of working days during the year is estimated at 280. In foreign mills the number of working days is usually estimated at 300 of ten hours each. In the last ten years the number of spindles has increased, approximately, 16 per cent and the number of looms 20 per cent. At the present time the number of spindles in Russia may be estimated at 6,000,000, and the number of looms at 200,000, taking 300 days per annum of ten working hours. According to the statistics for 1889, 211,000 people were employed in the spinning and weaving mills; of this number 110,000 hands were employed in weaving for 200,000 looms, and about 100,000 in spinning for 600,000 spindles. Hence it appears that there are in Russia about two looms and sixty spindles per workman. * * *

The printed goods of Russian manufacture answer, in all respects, the demands of modern times. Their great variety of colors and styles of finish enable them to meet the wants of buyers of refined and of ordinary tastes. The printed goods of the Moscow and Serpukhoff mills may fearlessly be placed on a par with similar goods from the best Mulhausen or Rouen print works. As for the calendered and red prints, which have such a widespread sale throughout the empire, and also in the neighboring Asiatic provinces, they may be said to justly have earned a good reputation among foreigners.

The cost of production of cotton yarns of medium numbers in Russia is from 9 12 kopeks per number per pood (that is, from 44 to 6 cents, aproximately, per thirty-six pounds), so that the cost of production of thirty-six pounds of twist yarn, No. 32, is from $1.44 to $1.92. The cost varies in different localities somewhat. The Polish district has the advantage of cheap fuel, owing to the rich coal mines near at hand. The Petersburg district is less advantageously situated, having to use coal imported from England, and the Moscow district, where turf, wood, naphtha, and coal are principally used, labors under still greater disadvantages. The price of labor is highest in the Polish and lowest in the Moscow district; weavers, the best paid class, for example, in the Moscow district receiving 61 to $1.90 per week, while weavers in the Polish district receive from 92 to $3.50 per week.

This is a wonderful record for a country so unfavorably situated and contending with so many difficulties. Doubtless the manufacturers in Russia, England and New England wonder what the people of the South mean by leaving the bulk of cotton manufacturing to be done by the outside world. It is true that we are doing better in this respect every year, but we need a cotton manufacturing craze. We need big mills and little mills, and co-operative mills. The place for them is right here in sight of the cotton fields.

When the South manufactures all of her great staple, supplying the demands of home and foreign consumers, hundreds of millions of dollars of our present income will be kept at home, and we shall have an additional income of hundreds of millions more from the foreign countries that will purchase our yarns and sheetings and prints.

This one industry will make the South rich. It is the biggest piece of folly in the world for us to go at it in a half-handed fashion, allowing the north and Europe to manufacture our staple and make the profit that should go into our pockets.

We must wake up, or even Russia will get ahead of us in an industry which we should monopolize.

A Registry Bureau.

The Southern Exchange association, proceeding with the purpose of its organization, has issued the following notice to the people of the South.

"To enable the Southern Exchange association to furnish most effectively specific information to prospective settlers and investors, books of registry have been opened at the office of the association No. 23 Park Row, New York city, in accordance with article 6, section 2 of the articles of association, viz: A proper registration fee shall be paid by all corporations, firms and individuals desiring to make use of the association as a means of communication by endorsement or otherwise, with those whose business and cooperation they seek. Said registration fee shall in no case be less than $1.00 or more than $100, and in addition thereto, the expenses attending a proper investigation of the subject, if the latter shall be found necessary.

"Concerns and individuals offering opportunities for investment or having property to sell or wants to be supplied, in the South, may register details, for which blank forms will be supplied.

"Registration will be allowed either with or without investigation by the association. If with investigation, the statements will be verified and certified to in the registry books of the association as correct; if without, the statements will be entered in the registry books of the association without certifications.

"For registration, the fee for one year will be 1 10 per cent. of the sum asked by vendors of property or by an individual concern or community offering business opportunity or seeking capital, but no registration fee shall exceed $100.

"For investigation, the fee will be the expense of examination of the offered property or business by competent experts supplied by the association.

"The advantages of registration are:

"Exhibition, at the offices of the association in New York city, the metropolis of the country, of the particular property or special inducements or wants registered.

"Appearance in the weekly bulletin, next succeeding the date of the registration, of all material details registered and distribution of the same among associated members in localities where such information will be most beneficial.

"Classification of subjects registered under appropriate heads, and advertisements of these classes in a manner and in places best suited to effect the object of registration.

"Concentration of opportunities for investment in the South, and of the labor necessary to utilize the same in expert and impartial hands, so that possible investors may economically ascertain where to find what they want, and may become interested in subjects otherwise unknown or unattractive.

"To encourage conservative and stable valuations, based on proved facts, and consequently to discourage 'booms,' thereby promoting healthy and rapid growth.

"Application of ordinary business methods, of combination of common interests to secure a common end.

"Once the skilled labor, farmers, investment seekers and manufacturers of other sections of the country, seeking new locations, learn that the South has concentrated at an easily accessible point, all the necessary, detailed and specific information as to its needs and offerings, the battle is half won.

"Let your people make their wants known. Very respectfully,

[Signed] HUGH E. GARDNER. President."

Why the South Fought.

Richmond Dispatch.

The Harrisonburg Spirit of the Valley addresses itself to the Dispatch as follows:

"The Richmond Dispatch of the 17th instant begins by asserting that slavery was not what those who tried to overturn the government in 1861-65 fought for, but immediately goes off to try to prove that slaves were recognized as property, and that, therefore, the people of the South had a right to take their slaves into any of the territory belonging to the United States Government. If slavery, or the right to extend the system of slavery was not what the South fought for, then we would be pleased if the Dispatch will kindly inform us what was the issue or issues between the government and those who sought to subvert it."

That the people of the South did not fight for slavery is proved beyond a question by the fact that the Republican National Convention of 1860 gave to the Southern people the most solemn assurances that the institution of slavery was not to be interferred with in any way if the Republican nominee (Mr. Lincoln) should be elected President of the United States. The northern people received the same sort of assurances from Mr. Lincoln himself, whose conscience was greatly troubled when he was compelled, as he felt he was, to emancipate the slaves in the South. He justified emancipation only as a war measure.

What, then, did the Southern people fight for? They fought for the right to secede from the Union. They denied the power of the Federal Government to compel them to stay in the Union. They fought, therefore, for the rights of the States as against the usurpations of the Federal Government. They fought for the maintenance of that theory of the dual nature of our government which was held by the founders of the republic. They failed and their cause went down, not because it was not a just cause, but because the heaviest battalions were on the side of the men who "dispensed with" the form of government which Jefferson, Madison, and their associates thought they had established.

The southern people did not fight to "overturn" the Federal Government, but were all the time willing for the Northern States to stay in the Union. The North fought to overturn Southern State governments. The South fought to give to the northern and southern people the same rights.

This Country Should Take the Lead.

Atlanta Constitution.]

The Cincinnati Enquirer wants international bimetallism, but it believes that this country should take the lead. It says:

Ours is the greatest silver-producing country on the globe, and the best interests of all who are producing wealth will be immeasurably promoted by its universal use as money.

The Enquirer is ready to advocate any practicable, honest, honorable and statesman-like mode to make silver a universal standard of value. It is in the power of the American congress to make it to the interest and profit of all commercial nations to join in the coinage of silver at a fixed ratio with gold. We heartily concur in the opinion of Balfour and other distinguished English statesmen that if the United States persist in the coinage of silver England and other European monometallist nations must conform their money to ours or lose their most valuable trade. With common standards of value and universal reciprocity, the peace, happiness and prosperity of the whole family of man are assured, with the continued favor and blessing of a common Father.

Of course, England and other gold countries will not give up our trade and see us corner the trade of all the silver nations. When she finds that we are determined to restore silver to its rightful place in our monetary system she will yield very graciously, and claim that changed conditions make bimetallism necessary. We need not be afraid that our foreign trade will suffer. A recent writer on the subject says:

But what of our foreign trade if we cease coining gold and silver? Our foreign trade is the bogie-man of the metallists simply because they do not understand it. It has no more to do with our currency than with our quart cups and bushel baskets. Nations do not "swap" money any more than they trade yardsticks; they exchange commodities. Our commerce with foreign countries amounts to hundreds of millions annually. How many French francs or British guineas have you got? And can you purchase a drink or a dog in this country with your imported coin? The prattle indulged in by the metallists about "money that is good the world over" is mere goose-speech, intended for intellectual goslings. There is no such money.

America sells a cargo of cotton to England and buys fine wines of France. No British money comes to America, no American coin is carried to France. Bills of exchange do the business and one debt is made to discharge the other. We can pay our foreign debts and collect our foreign dues only in commodities. Our gold coin is itself but a commodity the moment it goes abroad—mere bullion, worth so much an ounce in the country to which it is carried. The nation in whose favor the balance of trade lies does not necessarily drain the debtor countries of their coin any more than of their pounds weights and pint cups; it drains them of general wealth—accumulates their securities and compels them to give it of their products in discharge of interest or dividends.

This is true. Even with our depreciated greenback currency for fifteen or sixteen years when we had no coin in circulation, our trade with Europe was enormous and our people imported more luxuries than they have ever had before or since that period. If our trade did not suffer when we had an irredeemable paper currency, made a legal tender by the government because it had no money, we can certainly get along with a currency of gold, silver and redeemable paper.

This is the common sense view of it. There is no more reason for waiting until Europe adopts bimetallism than there would be in waiting for Europe to adopt any other good thing which is within our reach and under our control.

North Carolina Railroad Tax Case.

Judge Simonton has filed his opinion in the North Carolina Railway Company tax case, argued in the United States Circuit Court at Greensboro, and granted an injunction restraining the directors from putting on the tax list property exempted from taxation in the charter of the company. The case was urged in the Circuit Court at Greensboro, July 3, the plaintiffs being represented by A. W. Haywood, Esq., and R. H. Battle, Esq., and the defendants by W. H. Allen, Esq., of Goldsboro. The State owns three-fourths of the capital stock of the road and the private stockholders one-fourth. The directors on the part of the State favored placing the property on the tax list and the directors on the part of the private stockholders opposed such action. The private stockholders have never given their consent to the surrender of the exemption from taxation which was given to the road in its charter, and have kept out of stockholders' meetings until the matter could be passed on by the courts. The suit is a very important one, involving thousands of dollars.

"The Dude."

EDITOR OBSERVER:—I once asked my friend S. S. Cox ("Sunset," of blessed memory,) a man of versatile and universal information, the derivation of "dude," as applied to the recent specimen of the macaroni, fop, or dandy. His explanation was that it is a corruption of Dodo or Doredo, an almost extinct variety of "big head" but empty pated creatures once common in the island of Mauritius. Judging from a description of the original bird in the last Washington Star, it's imitator, the thing of our day, is well named and classified. Here it is: "These birds want wings, in place of which there are three or four blackish feathers. The tail consists of a few slender curved feathers of gay color. The chief characteristic of this homely fowl was stupidity, whence it derives it's name, as a corruption of the Portuguese word 'doudo,' meaning a simpleton."

Respectfully, W. J. G.

WANTED.—Traveling Salesmen to carry our side line. Liberal commission. HARTFORD CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

The Magic Touch

OF

Hood's Sarsaparilla

You smile at the idea. But if you are a sufferer from

Dyspepsia

And Indigestion, try a bottle, and before you have taken half a dozen doses, you will involuntarily think, and no doubt exclaim,

"That Just Hits It!"

"That soothing effect is a magic touch!" Hood's Sarsaparilla gently tones and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, invigorates the liver, creates a natural, healthy desire for food, gives refreshing sleep, and in short, raises the health tone of the entire system. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Home and Abroad.

It is the duty of everyone, whether at home or traveling for pleasure or business, to equip himself with remedies which will keep up strength and prevent illness, and cure such ills as are liable to come upon all in everyday life. For instance, Hood's Sarsaparilla as a general tonic, and to keep the blood pure and less liable to absorb the germs of disease, will be well nigh invaluable. Change of drinking water often causes serious trouble, especially if one has been used to spring water in the country. From a few drops to a teaspoonful of Hood's Sarsaparilla in a tumbler of water will prevent the water having any injurious effect.

Hood's Vegetable Pills, as a cathartic, cause no discomfort, no disturbance, no loss of sleep, but assist the digestive organs, so that satisfactory results are effected in a perfectly natural and regular manner.

Trashy Medicines.

Many such flood the market. Botanic Blood Balm is a conscientiously compounded medicine, the result of forty years practice by an eminent physician. It is the best blood purifier ever offered to the public, and is guaranteed to cure if given a fair trial. Try it for all skin and blood diseases, including catarrh and rheumatism in its worst form. One bottle of it contains more curative and building-up virtue than a dozen of any other kind. Try "The Old Reliable" See advertisement elsewhere.—*Adv.*

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

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Your System and restore

Your Strength

Invigorate your Liver and

Purify Your Blood

Strengthen your Nerves and

Give An Appetite

Take that Excellent Medicine,

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Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look, and if your Kidneys be affected you have a Pinched Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and Tonic; acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store, 50c. per bottle.

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Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore.

J. C. HUSKE, Agent for the HAPPY VALLEY VINEYARD WINE. Orders received at J. H. Robinson, Jr.'s Furniture Store. Good native wine one dollar a gallon.

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And the best friend that never fails you is Simmons Liver Regulator, (the Red Z)—that's what you hear at the mention of this excellent Liver medicine, and people should not be persuaded that anything else will do.

It is the King of Liver Medicines; is better than pills, and takes the place of Quinine and Calomel It acts directly on the Liver, Kidney and Bowels and gives new life to the whole system. This is the medicine you want. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

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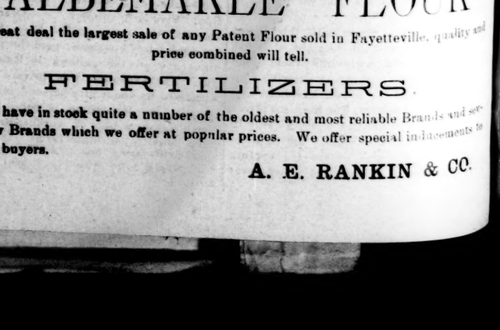

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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY............AUGUST 9, 1894.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

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Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

☞ Notices of church and society and all other entertainments from which revenue is to be derived will be charged for at the rate of five cents a lined.

Advertising is to business what steam power is to machinery—the grand motive power.—MACAULAY.

There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; but one way of obtaining publicity—advertising—BLACKWOOD.

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The OBSERVER and the Atlanta Constitution one year for $2.00; the OBSERVER and the New York Times one year $2.25; and the OBSERVER and Home and Farm one year $2.00. Cash to accompany subscriptions in every case.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES B. DRIVER—For Rent.
A. H. SLOCOMB—Mortgage Sale.
THINACURA FOR THIN PEOPLE, &c.
A. J. McKELWAY AND OTHERS—A Card.
FRANK THORNTON—Mourning Dress Goods.
G. W. LAKE, JNO. UNDERWOOD—Announcement.
J. A. McARTHUR, JR.—Lumber Bridge High School.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE—Lemain Gin Rib, &c.
W. J. WOODWARD—K. of P. Excursion to Southport.
FRANK THORNTON—Clearing Sale. See Supplement.
M. N. RAYNOR, J. W. SHAW—Dissolution of Partnership.
FRANK THORNTON—Wait Until Sept. 1, '94, for New Stylish Clothing.

The Editor of the OBSERVER is attending the State Convention at Raleigh.

To-day we present our readers with a full page supplement herewith. Every housewife should file it for reference.

The Rev. Isaac Wayne Hughes has accepted the call to the Rectorship of St. John's Church to take effect in November.

On account of washouts on the Wilson Short Cut and W. & W. Railroads there has been considerable delay in the mails over that route.

Miss Clara Hodges, of Little River Academy, is giving a delightful House Party to a large number of young gentlemen and ladies, including Messrs. Hector McGeachey and A. S. Rose and Miss Eliza Williams of this city.

Delegates to the State Convention.

The following gentlemen left Tuesday night for Raleigh to represent Cumberland County at the State Convention which met yesterday: Messrs. J. B. Smith, N. W. Ray, N. A. Sinclair, S. H. MacRae, David Gaster, J. B. Underwood, Jr., J. H. Currie, W. H. H. Wade, E. J. Hale.

Knights of the Wheel.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fayetteville Bicycle Club, held at the City Hall, on Aug. 6th, it was decided to adopt a uniform of gray suits, Navy blue caps and blue stockings. The club colors are orange and gold. The time limit for registration of charter members was extended 30 days. After making an amendment to the by-laws, regarding quorums and allowing a few bills, the meeting adjourned.

The Baltimore Manufacturers Record states that Frank D. Jones, chief engineer of the Glendon & Gulf Railroad, has been appointed superintendent of that road, in charge of the operating and traffic departments, with headquarters at Glendon, N. C. The office of chief engineer has been abolished, and the duties of that office will be attended to by the superintendent. This road is completed about twenty miles. It is projected to extend from Glendon to Charlotte, N. C., a distance of eighty-six miles opening up large deposits of coal, iron ore, brown stone, etc., and some of the finest long leaf pine regions of North Carolina.

Fatal Accident.

Yesterday morning about 6:30 o'clock the engine of the through freight on the C. F. & Y. V. ran over a colored man named William Wade near the New street crossing. Wade and another colored man were walking up the track and did not hear the engine until it was upon them, the other man saw the engine first and barely had time to jump from the track. Wade apparantly did not hear the engine at all and was knocked down and dragged under the cow-catcher for forty or fifty feet before the engine could be stopped. When taken out he was found to be terribly mangled. It is said that on account of the rails being wet the engine made very little noise. Wade died yesterday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

Deaths.

We regret to note the death of Dr. Fessenden, who will be remembered by our older citizens as being connected with the hospital here during the war. He was left penniless after the war and moved to Brooklyn where he has lived since. He had a fine practice and was much esteemed, especially so, by quite a large colony of North Carolinians who lived around him in Brooklyn. He was deeply attached to his native State.

The sad news comes from Mexia, Texas, of the death in that city on the 13th of July of James McGilvary, Jr., eldest son of our esteemed townsman Mr. Jas. McGilvary and brother of Capt. T. T. McGilvary. The deceased gentleman was born in this city 42 years ago and resided here up to several years ago when he moved to Texas.

Miss Mary C. Baker, of Pittsboro, who is on her way to visit friends in Bennettsville, S. C., stopped over last night to visit the family of Mr. W. N. Tillinghast, on Haymount.

The Grand Encampment.

Fayetteville was highly honored last week by the presence of the Grand Encampment of the I. O. O. F. of North Carolina. There were high degree Odd Fellows from all parts of the State and they were certainly fine representatives of that order's splendid membership. They met Thursday morning and elected the following officers:

P. H. Pelletier, G. P., Newbern, N. C.
A. E. Heart, G. P. P., Durham, N. C.
Wesley Williams, G. S. W., Elizabethtown.
J. P. Sawyer, G. J. W., Asheville.
G. L. Tonnoffski, G. S., Raleigh.
T. W. Blake, Grand Treas., Raleigh.
B. C. Gorham, G. O., Fayetteville.
G. F. Duke, Grand O. G., Charlotte.

An elegant entertainment was given at night in the armory in honor of the Grand Encampment by the members of the Lodges in this city. A large number of members and their invited guests sat down to three tables fairly groaning with delicacies of every description, and presided over by that excellent gentleman, Capt. B. C. Gorham. During the evening interesting speeches were made by Messrs. Pelletier of Newbern, the newly elected Grand Patriarch, Douglas of Carthage, Tonnoffski, and Biney of Raleigh, Palomountain of Tarboro, and the Mayor of this city, Col. Cook.

Mr. J. H. Myrover made the speech of the evening, he spoke to the sentiment, "Old Fayetteville's Welcome to Her Guests," and was loudly applauded through out. Mr. Lumsden of Raleigh responded in a very happy manner.

This closed one of the most delightful incidents in the history of the I. O. O. F. of this city.

Crops Damaged and Bridges Swept Away.

Great damage was done to crops in this immediate section, especially along the river banks, by the tremendous rains of last week. The crops were all so fine up to this time, and the farmers all rejoicing at their prospects that it makes it especially hard to bear. As a single illustration of the damage done, we site the case of Mr. Jno. Owen, whose fields of corn in 71st were the pride of that neighborhood, but which are now covered with several feet of water. He is having ditches made to drain off the water, which will cost him over one hundred dollars. Even when that is done the corn will be left considerably damaged. There are scores of other farmers in the same, if not worse plight.

A large number of the county bridges were swept away, including the following: Rhodes' Mill bridge, Starlings, Maxwells, and Grahams, (this bridge had been standing for 75 years, and was built by David Graham, grandfather of the wife of our Register of Deeds, Mr. Hall. From what we can learn all the bridges over Little River were also swept away.

This Should Interest You.

It is just as necessary for a man to get good reading matter as it is to get good food.

We have just made arrangements which may be of interest to you, dear sir, who are glancing down this column of type. The arrangement is this: We will give you that greatest of all Democratic papers, the New York Weekly World, and this paper, both for one year for $2.00 the regular yearly price of this paper alone. The campaign now begun is going to be a very important one. Here is the opportunity to get your own local paper and the leading metropolitan journal of the country at extraordinarily low rates.

Does this interest you?

If it does, and you think it worth while to take advantage of this great special offer while it lasts, send $2.00 and get The Weekly World and the Observer for one year. Address communications to Business Manager OBSERVER.

Hon. John Manning.

The Raleigh News and Observer says:

On the anniversary of Judge Manning's birthday recently, he threw open his hospitable doors and entertained his friends and especially his law class, by whom he was presented with a handsome memento of the occasion. It was a happy thought that led Judge Manning to become the law professor at the University, where so many of the young men of North Carolina can form his acquaintance and learn to love and venerate him and have before them such a type of the North Carolina gentleman and lawyer, as a model in their own life and career. [Dr. Manning is the father of Mrs. Weldon Huske.]

Reduced Rates.

On account of the State Sunday School Convention to be held Aug. 21st to 23d, the C. F. & Y. V. R'wy will sell round trip tickets Aug. 19th to 21st; final limit Aug. 20th. From Fayetteville $5.25; Maxton $6.95; Wilmington $7.70.

Knights of Pythias Conclave, Washington, D. C., Aug. 27—Sept. 5th. Agents are authorized to apply rate of first class fare to Greensboro, Sanford and Fayetteville on account of the above occasion. Tickets to be sold Aug. 23d to 28th inclusive.

People and their Movements.

Mr. John Weisiger was here on a visit to home folks last week.

His many friends were glad to see the Rev. Dr. Moore in the city Tuesday.

Mr. Alex. Fairley, of Tarboro, spent several days in the city the past week.

Miss Lillie Muse, of Rocky Mount, is visiting friends and relatives in this city.

We are glad to see our old friend Capt. Kingsbury out after several week's illness.

Miss Sadie Huske, of Lumber Bridge, is visiting Miss Nellie Thomson on Haymount.

Mr. Jno. H. Clark and wife, of Clarkton, have been visiting the family of Mrs. M. F. Cook.

Miss Mary Augusta Myrover has retured from a pleasant visit to Miss Hattie McQueen.

Miss Mabel Green has returned from a visit to Mrs. Pembroke Jones at her beautiful home at Wrightsville.

Mr. H. E. Sheetz, after a pleasant visit of several weeks to relatives in Wilmington, returned home last week.

It gives us great pleasure to learn of Miss Kenan's great improvement. She is on the highway to recovery now.

Capt J. C. Huske, of this city is agent for the celebrated Brown Bros. & Co. Continental Nurseries of Rochester, N. Y.

Mrs. Dr. C. H. Smith (*nee* Miss Lulla Cook) of Nocatee, Fla., is visiting her mother, Mrs. M. F. Cook, accompanied by her three little boys.

Miss Annie T. Gaster left on Monday last for Troy, N. C., where she goes to take a position as elocution and music teacher in the Troy High School.

Mr. J. Morgan Turrentine of Wilmington, has returned home after spending several days with Mr. A. S. Wightman on Cool Spring street. His friends, and that means all Fayetteville, greatly enjoyed his visit and hope he will come to see us often.

Tar Heels in Texas.

Mr. W. R. Kivett, formerly of Harnett and once a citizen of Fayetteville, writes us as follows from Waco, Texas:

Editor Observer:

DEAR SIR—I enclose you a clipping from our city paper, the "Evening News," possibly it may be interesting to some to read it should you copy it. I and my father had many warm friends in Fayetteville 10, 15 and 20 years ago among the Willams, Moores, Lillys, Roses, Mitchells, &c. I used to write a little for the old Fayetteville Eagle, and among other things there was some spicy poetry between myself and Mr. Sam Withers and Tom Harrington.

This is a great country out here, rich and prosperous, and when you come out this fall to our great Texas Cotton Palace Exposition call on me and make it home while you stay.

Here is the clipping referred to:

A large number of gentlemen met in the parlors of the Hotel Royal last night, under a call published in The News, the purpose of the gathering being to organize a society of those North Carolinians now living in this county. It was a very pleasant party.

Dr. D. R. Wallace was elected president, W. R. Kivett secretary, and James H. Quarles assistant secretary. The following members were enrolled, but it is expected that many more will be added:

Dr. Irwin T. O'Bryan, Warren county; D. R. Wallace, Pitt county; D. C. Jones, Halifax county; W. T. Watts, Alexander county; C. N. Curtis, Clay county; Wm. R. Boyett, New Hanover county; Wm. M. Manchester, Cherokee county; M. A. Cooper, Granville county; Ben. F. Kivett, Vance county; W. R. Kivett, Wm. W. Kivett, A. J. Kivett, Granville county; E. L. Fleming, E. D. Mitchell, B. F. Fleming, M. E. Fleming, Vance county; R. S. Milton, Stanley county; D. J. Peninger, Cabarras county; W. W. N. Hunter, E. C. Barrett, Frank Barrett, N. A. Stroud, Lenoir county; Will Hunter, Lenoir county; Charles T. Alexander, Mecklenburg county; H. B. Peebles, Northampton county; Will Hunter, Jr., Nick Hunter, Wayne county; C. J. Voorhees, Vance county; James H. Quarles, having resided at one time in Wake county, was elected an honorary member.

On motion Dr. D. R. Wallace, Prof. Charles T. Alexander and Mr. Will Hunter were appointed a committee to draft constitution and by-laws.

The organization is to be known as the "Texas Tar Heel Association." It is to be perpetuated, and efforts will be made to induce the formation of branches in different towns in Texas, Waco to be the permanent headquarters.

Every one present made a short speech, reciting reminiscences of former days in the Old North State.

Dr. O'Bryan was the oldest one in attendance, and had been a resident of Texas fifty years. The youngest present was Will Hunter, Jr., who came to Texas in 1893.

During the Evening Mr. Hunter dispensed delightful refreshments to the guests.

Among those present was Prof. Charles T. Alexander, who is a direct descendant of one of the signers of the famous Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

The next meeting will be held when the committ ee is ready to report.

The meeting was called by Mr. Will Hunter, proprietor of the Royal, who desired to get better acquainted with those from his native state who live in Waco. He tendered the use of his hotel as a permanent home for the association and meetings hereafter will be held there.

Lumber Bridge Items.

We are having fine seasons, and crops are finer than for several years.

The Baptists are holding a protracted meeting here.

The excursion to the Sound the 24th was the principle topic for discussion among our people last week, a full car load went from here, and all reported a pleasant trip. A good many will go to Mt. Airy the first of August, and we wish them a pleasant trip also.

Prof. J. B. Carlyle and wife of Wake Forest, who are now visiting friends and relatives in this county, made our town a call last week, being in attendance at the Baptist Union meeting which convened here.

Miss Eudora Conoly, the accomplished daughter of the late Judge John F. Conoly, of Selma, Alabama, but formerly of this county, is visiting her kinsman, Maj. J. A. P. Conoly.

Miss Dollie Smith, of Wakulla, is spending some time with her sister Mrs. M. L. Marley.

Our people are looking forward with much pleasure to the Deacon and Elders Institute to be held at Red Springs, beginning the 6th of August, and continuing until the 13th. All who miss this miss a grand treat. Come one, come all, and hear the Bible discussed by some of the ablest men of the State and adjoining States. We guarantee you never to regret it. Several of our people will move bag and baggage out there, and take in the whole affair.

Mr. John G. Shaw and Messrs. Johnson and Musselwhite, three prominent young lawyers of your city, were in our town last week on professional business.

ALPHA.

Manchester Cullings.

So long since my voice was heard, I tremble to speak, and frog music does not promote conversation, so I will only gossip.

Soon will the echoes bound to the joyful sound of laughter in the air.

Misses Mary Dinwiddie and Anna Crow, of Raleigh; Mr. McGilvary and Mr. Wardlaw formerly of Davidson, will arrive this week to visit the Fairleys of Montrose.

Miss Janie McDiarmid accompanied by her friend, Miss Mary Robinson, left for Norfolk last week; Miss Robinson and Miss Lydie Fryar, two charming young ladies have been visiting Ardnave. A delightful *tea* was given there during their visit, and hospitable Ardnave entertained a merry party. Spout Springs was represented by Mr. O'Hanlon, Mr. Barnes, Messrs. McDiarmid and sister Miss Eliza, and Mr. McNair.

Mr. Watson Fairley spent two weeks in Wilmington with Mr. Reid Williams. We "groaned in spirit" of loneliness during his absence.

Mr. Alex. Fairley, of Tarboro, came home Saturday looking like old times.

I do declare, Mr. McNair comes down here and gets his name in the paper.

Prof. Boggs, of Greensboro (I think) came down Sunday week.

Mr. James McDiarmid, of Norfolk, spent two weeks at his home here.

Miss Daisy Keathley, of Wilmington, is spending awhile with Mrs. M. D. Clarke.

Dr. Frank Register has been up home on a visit. Keyser is his home you know, but I wish it was here if he is absent a day. Didn't use to think of doctors, but babies make all the difference in the world.

M. D. Clarke, Jr., has been very sick and his mother mourned and refused to be comforted.

Master Windal Mason spent Sunday week in Wilmington with relatives.

Misses Nannie and Ida Fairley spent a week in Fayetteville with little Miss Jennie Williams, who accompanied them home.

Miss Katie Fairley has been taking quite a tour to many places of interest too numerous to mention, making her principal sojourn at her cousin's Mrs. White (*nee* Miss Williams) of Durham, N. C.

Miss Lilly Morrison spent some time with her sister Mrs. Egbert Pearce of Spout Spring.

Mr. Hector McGeachey and Mr. G. B. Underwood graced our parlor, table and piazzas one night not long since.

Misses Eloise McDiarmid and Sadie Huske spent a few days at Spout Spring with cousin "Scotch" Archie's family. Miss Sadie has returned to Fayetteville.

The county bridge across Little River, at the village, is washed away and that will obstruct travel entirely for nearly a month.

Mr. J. F. Clark received a new slubber for his factory that is a thing of beauty.

Mr. Neill Black lost about five hundred logs by the freshet, and the frogs continue to croak. BON AMI.

Pimples, boils and other humors of the blood are liable to break out in the warm weather. Prevent it by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

That most dreaded summer complaint occurring mostly among children from six months to three years of age, is quickly cured by the use of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS 4 and 6. For sale by all druggists—25c. each.

DIED.

McGILVARY—In Mexia, Texas, on the 13th ult., of heart failure, JAMES McGILVARY, JR., eldest son of James and Hannah McGilvary of this city, in the 42nd year of his age.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CHILD BIRTH ... ... MADE EASY!

"MOTHERS' FRIEND" is a scientifically prepared Liniment, every ingredient of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. These ingredients are combined in a manner hitherto unknown

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

WILL DO all that is claimed for it AND MORE. It Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to Life of Mother and Child. Book to "MOTHERS" mailed FREE, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

Sent by express on receipt of price $1.50 per bottle
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A CARD.

In behalf of the Christian people whom we represent, we enter an emphatic protest against the running of a Sunday excursion train from this Christian city of Fayetteville.

Signed,

A. J. McKELWAY,
Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.
R. A. WILLIS,
Pastor of the Methodist Church.
T. H. SUTTON,
Pastor of the Campbellton Church.
JNO. A. OATES, JR.,
Representing the Baptist Church.

K. of P. Excursion to Southport.

Zeb. Vance Division, No. 1, Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, will give an Excursion to Southport on Wednesday the 15th inst. The steamer "Wilmington" will leave Wilmington on that day at 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. The attractions will be the parade of the Division, a game of base-ball, a visit to the "Nantucket," the Naval Reserves being on their summer cruise, and in all probability the U. S. Warship "Detroit" will be in the harbor and can be visited. There will be music and everything will be done to make every one have a most enjoyable time.

The Committee extend a welcome to all Knights of Pythias and others to join us on this occasion. W. J. WOODWARD,
For Committee, Wilmington, N. C.

Dissolution of Partnership.

By mutual consent the partnership heretofore existing between Raynor & Shaw, grocers, is dissolved.

M. N. RAYNOR.
J. W. SHAW.

The undersigned continues the business at the same stand and thanking the public for its liberal patronage bestowed in the past respectfully solicits the same in the future.

8--9--94 M. N. RAYNOR.

H. H. H.

WE HAVE ACCEPTED THE AGENCY FOR THE

Lemain Gin Rib.

This is a patent device that will be a great relief to gin owners.

When the ribs are worn they can be made as good as new in a few seconds at a small cost.

These ribs are made for any gin. When once put in they do not have to be removed again.

All parties who have gins will do well to call and see for themselves.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

H. H. H.

In a few days we will have a splendid lot of

Chromos and Oleographs.

(They left Cincinnati on the 2nd inst.)

We propose to give these away to our customers.

IF YOU NEED ANYTHING IN THE

HARDWARE LINE

—OR IN—

BUILDING MATERIALS,

call and see us.

WE ARE PREPARED TO SATISFY YOU AND GIVE YOU A "CHROMO" BESIDES.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

Wait Until Sept. 1, 1894,

—FOR—

New Stylish Clothing.

WE WILL CARRY A

$25,000 STOCK

And will open new Sept. 1, 1894.

WE WILL SHOW STRAUSE & BRO.'S

HIGH - ART - CLOTHING

For Men, Boys and Children,

AND CAN FIT YOU, IT DOES NOT MATTER WHAT SHAPE YOU ARE MOULDED IN.

Every piece in the house will be new. Big Ike has bought out our old stock, and we will show one of newest and most complete line of CLOTHING that has even been in the city.

REMEMBER THE DATE OF THE

Grand Opening, Sept. 1,'94.

FRANK THORNTON.

Big Ike will leave with his old stock August 15, 1894, for Wilmington, N. C.

8--9--94 2t

Mourning Dress Goods

will be included in our Great Slaughter Sale.

ASK TO SEE THEM!

—WE SHOW—

SERGES, NUN'S VEILING, WHIPCORD, ALBATROS, HENRIETTAS, SWIVAL ZEPHYR, SUBLIME, IMPERIAL DIAGONAL, DRAP D'ALMA, WEST OF ENGLAND LADIES' CLOTH, LONDON SERGE, STORM SERGE.

FRANK THORNTON.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

—A SPECIAL TRAIN OF—

First-class Passenger Coaches

WILL LEAVE THE C. F. & Y. V. PASSENGER STATION

SUNDAY, 12th inst., AT 7:00 A. M..

ARRIVING AT WILMINGTON 10:10 A. M., connecting with Sea Coast Railway and the Hammocks

Returning, leave Wilmington 8:30 P. M., arriving at Fayetteville 11:35 P. M.

Fare for Round Trip $1.25.
To Wrightsville $1.50.

Tickets on sale at passenger station one hour before departure of train.

G. W. LAKE,
JNO. UNDERWOOD,
8--9--94 1t MANAGERS.

For Rent.

A large Store, with fixtures suitable for any business; Odd Fellows Hall; opposite Coast Line Depot, at Hope Mills. For terms and particulars apply to

JAMES B. DRIVER, R. S.,
8-9--94 4t Hope Mills, N. C.

The Ætna Insurance Co.

—HAS—

TEN MILLION EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN ASSETS.

When you pay your money for Fire Insurance get the best.

B. R. HUSKE, Ag't.

REMOVAL.

W. J. McDONALD

has removed from his old stand on Green Street to Hay Street.

Having purchased and remodeled the old building (formerly owned by M. Faulk,) he is now prepared to serve the public with the very *best* of

Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, CIGARS, &c.

—PROMPT ATTENTION PAID TO— ORDERS.

W. J. McDONALD.

A CARD.

Office of the Fayetteville Steam Laundry.

Citizens of Fayetteville and Neighboring Towns:

The application of scientific principles is an essential feature in the successful conduct of any work shop. This feature had been conspicuously absent in the conduct of this Laundry prior to my management.

The skill of four years' practical experience in one of the best equipped laundries in the State warrants me in the assertion, that all my work is thoroughly satisfactory and I affirm that you will economize in placing your work with me.

LAUNDERED SHIRTS 10c.
LAUNDERED CUFFS 4c.
LAUNDERED COLLARS 2c.

Underwear proportionately reasonable. All work done with dispatch. Soliciting your patronage, I am,

Respectfully yours,
J. L. ABBOTT,
Lessee and Manager.

Agents wanted in surrounding towns.

Confederate Veterans

Will remember that at a called meeting at the City Hall May 5th, 1894, a committee was appointed and empowered to arrange for a Reunion and Excursion to the Sea Coast. That committee has conferred with the F. L. L. I. committee of their anniversary celebration—101st, and together have agreed on a Grand Reunion and Excursion to the Sea Coast

AUGUST 23rd, 1894,

at round trip ticket $1.25, and we would announce that it is expected that every Veteran will attend upon this memorable and enjoyable occasion.

Remember we have not met for 30 years, and at a nominal cost now, we can come together with our wives and children as ample provision is made and make August 23 1894, the crowning glory of our lives. Calling to mind the dark days of war—lined with sunshine of spontaneous natures and overflowing brave hearts made camp life a delight. Let us go together down to the sea and wash away the cares of anxious life that for 30 years have crowded thick and fast upon us and rehearse the associations now fast fading from memory.

Come fall into line—we want to see every living North Carolina Confederate son, regardless of circumstances, and spend one more day together. The bread of peace cast upon the waters 30 years ago, will return upon the incoming tide and strengthen us in our brotherly love.

The cost is too small—the pleasure too great and the opportunities too few to miss this Grand Reunion of Confederate Veterans.

Respectfully,
A. B. WILLIAMS,
E. M. WADDILL,
J. W. ATKINSON,
G. A. THOMSON,
Committee.

Mortgage Sale.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage deed executed to me by Edward L. Thornton and Mary K. Thornton, which is recorded in Book V. No. 4, Page 376, in the Register's office in Cumberland County, I will offer for sale at the Court House door in Cumberland County at 12 M., on Saturday the 8th of September, the following property, viz: Lying and being in the City of Fayetteville, beginning at the North-western intersection of Lamon street with North street and running thence westwardly with Lamon street to the corner of the yard fence thence with said fence that divides A. G. Thornton's yard from his garden North and in a straight line to Tucker's line, thence with Tucker's line eastwardly to North street, thence with North street to the beginning containing about one acre more or less, including the garden and stable lot.

A. H. SLOCOMB,
8--9--94 4t Mortgagee.

The Latest Novelty!

BIRTHDAY

—OR—

Christening Spoons

—IN—

Sterling Silver Only.

With Appropriate Ornamentation.

The Series of Twelve Designs,

COVERING THE DIFFERENT MONTHS OF THE YEAR, ARE THE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC AND THE

Flower Appropriate

—TO EACH RESPECTIVE MONTH.—

CALL AND SEE THEM.

Warren Prior & Son.

Seasonable, Stimulating

—AND—

Refreshing.

THE TEAS

we offer are selected with care, and are pronounced by judges of excellent quality.

"Sanborn's" Boston Parched Coffees

need no words of commendation from us.

ROLLED OATS

ready for the table in ten minutes.

California Fruit in Cans,

the best goods packed.

A COMPLETE LINE OF

SUCH GOODS

as are kept in a well regulated grocery store of quality and prices to suit all.

Are you in need of Fruit Jars?

WE HAVE THEM.

R. M. PRIOR.

Now for Peter Henderson's New Crop Turnip Seeds.

Regretting my inability to supply the earlier demand for the reason that the

NEW CROP

COULD NOT BE STORED BEFORE THE 20th INST.

I am glad to announce that they are now received.

Only NEW CROP are offered, of which I have a liberal supply. Two full size papers for 5 cents.

7--26--94 tf H. R. HORNE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. R. S. McGEACHY,

Has located here, and offers his Professiona Services to the people of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE IN
SEDBERRY'S DRUG STORE.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

DRS. HUNTER, DENTISTS,

Northeast Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 29, 1880. tf

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D.

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

S. H. MacRAE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his

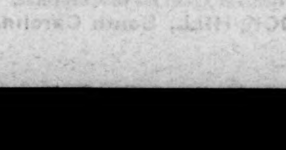
LAW OFFICE

from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.

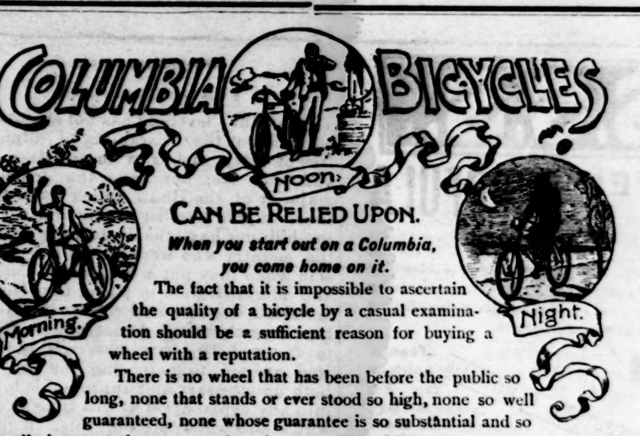
N. A. SINCLAIR.

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



After 9 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.



CAN BE RELIED UPON.

When you start out on a Columbia, you come home on it.

The fact that it is impossible to ascertain the quality of a bicycle by a casual examination should be a sufficient reason for buying a wheel with a reputation.

There is no wheel that has been before the public so long, none that stands or ever stood so high, none so well guaranteed, none whose guarantee is so substantial and so liberally interpreted, none so safe to buy as a Columbia.

With Columbias listed at $125, few riders will be so unwise as to invest in lower grade bicycles.

Catalogue free at our agencies, or mailed for two 2-cent stamps.

POPE MFG. CO.,
Boston, New York, Chicago, Hartford.

CLARENCE D. SEDBERRY, Agent.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

M. A. TILLER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

WORK CARFFULLY DONE and WARRANTED

COME AND GET YOURSELF A KEY-CHECK AND WATCH-OPENER COMBINED,

FREE OF CHARGE.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

--OLD DOMINION LINE--

For New York

Leaving Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., Daily except Friday and Sunday, at 7.00 P.M.

From Richmond, Va., Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 00 P. M. (Via James River.)

The ships of the Old Dominion Steamship Co., are first-class and especially arranged for the comfort of the traveling public and offer the advantages of a cool and delightful sea trip.

All first-class tickets include meals and stateroom accommodation.

The two new fast and powerful steamships

Jamestown and Yorktown

Leave Norfolk every Monday. Thursday and Saturday evening, arriving in New York early following afternoon in time to make all evening connections for points beyond.

For tickets and general information apply to Railroad Ticket Agents, or to G. W. Allen & Co., 1301 Main st., Richmond, Va., M. B Crowell, Norfolk, Va., J. N. Smith, Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va., or to W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres. & Traffic Manager.

General offices of Company, Pier 26, N. R. (foot of Beach st.) New York.

June 14, 1894 10t

"Clyde Line,"

VIA WILMINGTON, N. C.

NEW YORK CITY, 25th May, 1894.

Rates of freight from New York City to Points named—Effective May 28th, 1894:

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Wilmington, N. C.,	25	20	17	14	12	10
Fayetteville, N. C., via C. F. River St'mers,	25	20	20	20	18	15
Raleigh, N. C.,	63	53	42	35	32	25
Charlotte, N. C.,	68	59	50	41	37	30

THEO. G. EGER, T. M.

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York Wilmington, N. C.

—AND—

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK
Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON

CROATAN	Saturday,	Aug. 4
ONEIDA	Saturday,	Aug. 11

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

ONEIDA	Saturday,	Aug. 4
CROATAN	Saturday,	Aug 1

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

ONEIDA	Tuesday	July 31
CROATAN	Tuesday	Aug. 7

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES,
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SHIPMENT OF

Tenney's Fine Candies.

WE ARE HAVING CONSTANT ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK OF

Fancy Cakes and Crackers.

Martin's Gilt Edge Butter

RECEIVED EVERY WEEK.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

Special Offer for Sixty Days.

In order to close out the stock of

Finished Monuments and Tablets

—on my yard, I will make a reduction of—

TEN PER CENT. FOR CASH,

——UNTIL OCTOBER 1st.——

Call and examine before the stock is depleted.

Very respectfully,
E. L. REMSBURG.

8 -2--94 4t

COMPLETE STOCK.

YOU CAN ALWAYS GET

What - you - Want

IN THE

STATIONERY LINE

BY CALLING AT

Moore's New Book and Music Store.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,

Railroad Street,

Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.

Pays highest market price for cotton-seed

EDUCATION.

Lumber Bridge High School.

FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPT. 3, 1894.

PREPARES FOR COLLEGE.
BUSINESS COURSE.
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

BOARD $7.00; TUITION $1.50 to $2.50 PER MONTH.

Boys can board with the principal, girls with the lady teachers.

Address
J. A. McARTHUR, JR., A. B.,
8--9--94 3t Principal, Lumber Bridge, N. C.

MRS. MORROW

WILL OPEN HER SCHOOL FOR

Young Ladies and Girls on Haymount.

SEPTEMBER 3rd, 1894.

The Course of Study embraces thorough instruction in

English, Languages, Music and Art.

Terms moderate. Board, and English (including Laundry) $200 per year.

For further particulars apply to
MRS. FANNIE MORROW,
8--2--94 4t Fayetteville, N. C.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.

The 93rd Annual Session begins September 4th, 1894. Register for last year 345. Special features:--the development of Health, Character and Intellect. Buildings thoroughly remodelled. Fully equipped Preparatory, Collegiate and Post Graduate Departments, besides first-class schools in Music, Art, Languages, Commercial and Industrial Studies.

J. H. CLEWELL, Principal,
8--2 -94 3t Salem, N. C.

THE ADVENT TERM

OF THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION

—OF—

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

Raleigh, N. C.

——BEGINS——

SEPTEMBER 20th, 1894.

ADDRESS THE RECTOR,

REV. B. SMEDES, A. M.

7--12--94 3m

NORFOLK COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Largest and best-equipped College in Eastern Virginia.

350 STUDENTS. 23 TEACHERS.

Healthful Sea Breeze. Near Old Point Comfort. Beautiful Home, $90,000 Buildings. Steam Heat, Gas, etc.

Music, Art, Elocution, Stenography. Highest Course of Study in the State. Expenses Very Low. Send for Catalogue.

Pupils wishing to pay own expenses, write
J. A. I. CASSEDY, B. S.,
7--12--94 8t Principal, Norfolk, Va.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,

DAVIDSON, N. C.

FIFTY-EIGHTH YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 13, 1894.

Nine men in the Faculty,
Curriculum in Lower Classes,
Higher Classes Elective,
Three Degrees Conferred.

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, COMMERCIAL.

Terms reasonable. Send for catalogue.

J. B. SHEARER,
PRESIDENT.

University of North Carolina.

INCLUDES THE COLLEGE,
THE UNIVERSITY,
THE LAW SCHOOL,
THE MEDICAL SCHOOL,
—AND THE—
SUMMER SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS.

College tuition $60.00 a year; board $7.00 to $13.00 a month.

Session begins SEPTEMBER 6th.

Address
PRESIDENT WINSTON,
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

The North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

OFFERS THREE TECHNICAL COURSES:

The Course in Agriculture;
The Course in Science;
The Course in Mechanical and Civil Engineering.

And with each a good academic education.

Each course is broad and thorough, and the institution is now equipped for excellent work. Expenses very moderate. Session opens September 6th.

For Catalogues, address
ALEXANDER Q. HOLLADAY, Pres.,
Raleigh, N. C.

IF YOU SHIP

any produce give the undersigned a call. Information, Stencils and Rubber Stamps furnished without charge. Should you need

CRATES and BASKETS,

will be pleased to quote you prices.

A. S. HUSKE.

Sale of Unclaimed Freight.

The C. F. & Y. V. Ry Co. will sell at public auction at its store room in Fayetteville, N. C., on the 10th day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M., for cash, a lot of unclaimed freight now in its possession, for the charges of transportation and expenses. W. E. KYLE,
7--12--94 4t Gen'l Freight Agent.

S.S.S.

CURES SCROFULA

Mrs. E. J. Rowell, Medford, Mass., says her mother has been cured of Scrofula by the use of four bottles of S.S.S. after having had much other treatment, and being reduced to quite a low condition of health, as it was thought she could not live.

S.S.S. Cured my little boy of hereditary scrofula which appeared all over his face. For a year I had given up all hope of his recovery, when finally I was induced to use S.S.S. A few bottles cured him, and no symptoms of the disease remain.

INHERITED SCROFULA

Mrs. T. L. Mathers, Matherville, Miss.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

H. H. H.

Oleographs, Chromos and Other Pictures Given Away.

WE HAVE ORDERED A LARGE NUMBER OF BEAUTIFUL

OLEOGRAPHS, CHROMOS

AND OTHER PICTURES

which we propose to give away to our customers during the month of August. They will be on exhibition as soon as they arrive.

We are just receiving a car load of

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS, AND OTHER BUILDING MATERIALS.

—ALSO—

A CAR LOAD OF LIME.

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Suits with Cheval and Plain Dressers,
Beds, Bureaus,
Washstands, Springs,
Mattresses, Tables,
Safes, Lounges,
Rockers and Strait Chairs
Hall Racks, &c. &c.

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Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY,

and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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BUFFALO, N. Y.

Rough Bicycle Test

"Mr Geo. Fitzsimmons, accompanied by Mr. J. C. Wood, of the Gormully & Jeffery Manufacturing Company, of Washington, D. C., rode from this city to High Point, yesterday, and back, a distance of thirty miles over the R. & D. R. R. The ride was made to test a new bicycle of very light weight. The machine stood the rough jolting over the ties and trestles without a scratch."

The above was taken from the Greensboro Record. Mr. Fitzsimmons has sold nearly 25 Ramblers this season, and has ordered a new No. 9 Rambler Racer. The wheel above referred to was a 26 pound Rambler, No. 8. Do you ride a Rambler?

If not, call at A. J. Pemberton & Co.'s and examine the beautiful copper rim Ramblers. Price $125.00—all styles. To good parties we will sell on time.

The "Ideal" Bicycles.

We now carry a line of cheaper bicycles, the "Ideal."

Light Roadster, M. and W. tires, price $75.

G. and J. attachable corrugated tires $85

Combination Ideals $50, $60 and $75. Boys $40, $50, $60 and $65.

We have a cheap line of cushion tire boy's and girl's wheels at $15 to $40.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

Mr. J. C. Huske, Jr., representing Daniel & Clark offers a nice CHINA TEA SET to the firm in North Carolina buying the largest amount of Tobacco during the year 1894.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent

President Cleveland has not changed his mind about the desirability of admitting free of duty such raw materials as coal and iron ore; nor have the democratic majority of the House which voted to put them on the free list in the original Wilson bill; nor have the democratic voters of the country who were under the impression when they put a democratic Congress and administration in power that free raw materials were assured. Notwithstanding this overwhelming democratic sentiment in favor of free raw materials, coal and iron are not to go on the free list. It is both unnecessary and unprofitable to enter into any explanation at this time as to the why's and wherefore's of this. It is sufficient to say that the fact has been made plain that no bill putting iron and coal on the free list can pass the Senate. Therefore the democrats of the House are brought face to face with the choice of leaving the McKinley law stand or, of allowing the Senate to have its way about coal and iron, and getting a new tariff law on the statute books, which contains many most excellent features and which is, even in the iron and coal schedules, a big reduction from the duties imposed by the McKinley law.

This is the situation that confronted the democratic House conferees when they met the Senate conferees for their first formal meeting in their second effort to reach an agreement on the tariff bill. In addition they were met with the tie vote of the Senate refusing to instruct its conferees to recede from the differential duty of one-eighth of a cent a pound on refined sugar, thus indicating, one might say officially, that any change in the sugar schedule would not be accepted by the Senate.

Notwithstanding all this chairman Wilson and the House conferees are not disposed to give up the fight; therefore a call is being circulated for a caucus of the democrats of the House, to be held if no agreement is reached on the bill. It is believed that the conferees will endeavor to reach an agreement upon everything except the iron, sugar, and coal schedules of the bill before the caucus is held, and that chairman Wilson will then ask the caucus what shall be done about those schedules. It is, of course, impossible to say what action the caucus will take, but in view of the fact that the democrats of the House are practically unanimous in the opinion that a tariff bill must be passed at this session of Congress, and that a bill cannot be passed unless those schedules are accepted in accordance with the demands of the Senate, it is believed that the caucus will instruct the conferees to agree, knowing that the responsibility has been placed, by President Cleveland's letter, where it belongs.

There has been much talk here about the probability of President Cleveland vetoing the bill if the House agrees to the Senate iron, coal and sugar schedules, but I do not think it at all probable that he will. In fact, I have excellent reasons for the belief that he has advised chairman Wilson and other prominent democrats of the House to get all the reduction possible in the Senate bill and then to accept it as the best that can be had. Mind, I do not state it for a fact that President Cleveland has given such advice, but that I have excellent reasons, which cannot be told without violating confidence, for believing that he has. It is also known that prominent democrats, outside of Congress, have given Mr. Wilson and the other democratic conferees similar advice.

The commission appointed by President Cleveland to investigate the causes of the recent railroad strike met for the first time, to-day, in the office of Hon. Carroll D. Wright, U. S. Commissioner of Labor, who is *ex-officio* chairman of the Commission. No time is to be lost in making the investigation.

The House committee on Labor after an extended examination of the various bills on the subject decided by a unanimous vote in favor of Representative Springer's bill for the creation of a national board of arbitration, which has been favorably reported to the House and will, if the committee can succeed in securing a day for its consideration, almost certainly be passed at the present session. The bill is drawn in accordance with the recommendation contained in President Cleveland's 1887 message to Congress.

The Senate Investigating committee is having considerable trouble in locating a witness—Mr. Battershall—who is alleged to be a walking encyclopedia on just the things the committee wishes to find out about the alleged dealing of Senators in stock of the sugar trust.

There is little disposition in either House or Senate to take up any other general legislation of importance, as the belief is general that the business of the session will be rushed to a close as soon as the tariff bill is finally disposed of.

The American Love of Excitement.

Chicago Post.

The Englishman wonders why all our fine houses are so near the sides of roads. His idea of a house is that it should be as far away from the madding crowd as possible, therefore the American palace, into whose windows the passers may look, amazes him. He is not afraid to be away from people, he understands comfort to mean seclusion, but most of us seem to believe that the more we are in the eyes of our fellow countrymen the happier we ought to be. To get to the city is the hope of nearly every country boy. The country girl abhors above all things "quietness," and the resident of the city barely endures life for a brief space in the country, because his physician prescribes "quiet and rest," but quite to him generally means unrest.

The writer once spent a day at the house of a well known American millionaire who had been sent to an insolated island for rest. This gentleman had a wire from his house to the telegraph station on the main land, and during one of the quietest of his days received 16 telegrams from the stock markets. And to see him chafe under his seclusion, to hear him long for the crowded streets and the clang of traffic, was to know that his mind was not his kingdom, but a domain usurped by a monster which would leave him no rest until he died. Nature irritated him, silence annoyed him, and yet he had attained what has come to be equal in the eyes of most of us up to the Budhist's nirvana—the possession of several millions of dollars.

"Her grace of motion, and of look, the smooth
And swimming majesty of step and tread,
The symmetry of form and feature, set
The soul afloat, even like delicious airs
Of flute and harp."

For her matchless look of grace and motion this regal beauty was indebted to perfect health, restored by the use of that matchless tonic, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription which set to healthy action every function and gave purity and richness to the blood.

It is guaranteed for that class of ailments and weaknesses peculiar to women. Any one so afflicted can use it with entire certainty of being restored by its tonic and nervine properties to the same perfect health and regal beauty which men adore and the gods may envy.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

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Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula

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Are entirely removed by P.P.P.

—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.

Augusta, G., July 21, 1891.
Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D.
Respectfully,
JAS. M. NEWTON
Aberdeen, Brown County, S. Dak.

Capt. J. D. Johnston.

To all whom it may concern: I have by testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for scrofulous of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried every known remedy in vain, until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured.
(Signed by) J. D. JOHNSTON,
Savannah, Ga.

Skin Cancer Cured.

Testimony from the Mayor of Soquin, Tex.

Soquin, Tex., January 14, 1893.
Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga.: Gentlemen—I have tried your P. P. P. for a disease of the skin, usually known as skin cancer, of thirty years standing, and found great relief in it. It purifies the blood and removes all humors from the system of the disease and prevents any spreading of the sores. I have taken five or six bottles and feel confident that another course will effect a cure. It has also relieved me from indigestion and stomach troubles. Yours truly,
CAPT. W. M. RUST,
Attorney at Law.

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3	Coughing; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhœa, of Children or Adults	.25
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JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 24th, 1894.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily Except Sunday
Leave Wilmington,	7:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:10 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:27 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:30 "
Leave Sanford,	11:48 "
Leave Climax,	1:46 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	2:10 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:55 "
Leave stokesdale,	3:48 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:20 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:01 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:06 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:25 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:42 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:07 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:55 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:02 "
Leave Climax,	1:30 "
Leave Sanford,	3:17 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:28 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:34 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	7:15 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	8:13 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:58 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:39 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	4:42 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	5:05 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:53 "
Leave Maxton,	6:27 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:30 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:50 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:40 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:25 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:40 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:51 "
Arrive Madison	11:30 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m
Leave Stokesdale,	1:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	3:55 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:35 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Trains No. 2 and 4 connect at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and South bound, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem. Train No. 16 connects at Madison with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West.

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South Bound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No. 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED July 8, 1894	No. 37 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 41 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 52	9 27	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 02	10 20	.....
Arrive Tarboro..	2 40	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 25	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 02	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson..	2 08	11 01	.....
Leave Selma....	2 58	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 35	12 51	.....
Arrive Florence	7 25	3 00	.....

	No. 47 Daily.		
	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 18	.....	6 35
Leave Goldboro.	3 05	.....	7 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 16	.....	8 29
Ar. Wilmington.	5 50	.....	10 00
	P. M.		A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED July 8, 1894.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	7 30	7 25	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 25	9 30	.....
Leave Selma....	12 06	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson...	1 10	11 27	.....

	No. 48 Daily.		
	A. M.		P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 00	.....	7 00
Leave Magnolia	10 40	.....	8 33
Leave Goldsboro	11 55	.....	9 40
Arrive Wilson..	12 40	.....	10 27

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Leave Wilson...	1 10	11 27	10 32	.....
Ar Rocky Mount	2 13	12 05	11 15	.....
Arrive Tarboro.	2 40	.....	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 25	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 13	12 05	.....	.....
Arrive Weldon..	3 19	12 55	.....	.....
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

These trains carry only first-class passengers holding Pullman accommodations.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Read leaves Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arrive Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:50 P M; arrive Dunbar 8:00 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 8:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R. KENLEY, Gen'l Manager
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

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Crops for recent years have been as follows:

Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.
1877,	4,485,423	1885,	5,669,021
1878,	4,811,265	1886,	6,550,215
1879,	5,073,531	1887,	6,513,624
1880,	5,757,397	1888,	7,017,707
1881,	6 589,329	1889,	6,935 082
1882,	5,435,845	1890,	7,313,726
1883,	6,992,234	1891,	8,655,518
1884,	5,714,052	1892,	6,700,365

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Fayetteville, N. C.

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to others? Are there not persons dependent on your earnings for their support? Are they provided for in case of your death? The simplest and safest way of assuring their protection is life insurance. Business, professional, and working men generally, should insure, for their brains or their muscles, are their capital and income too. Death stops them both. Insure in the

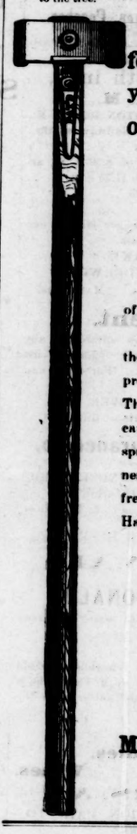
Equitable Life

and death cannot stop your salary or steal your capital, and your loved ones will be safe from want.

W. J. RODDEY,
General Agent for the Carolinas,
ROCK HILL, South Carolina.

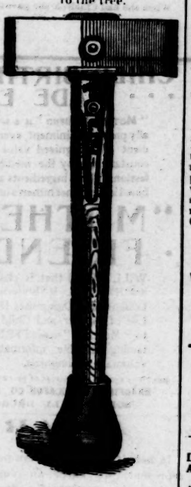
For sale by BURWELL & DUNN, Wholesale Druggists, Charlotte, N. C., and RICHARDSON & FARISS, Greensboro, N. C.

Watson's Patent Puller. To be used handle side to the tree.



These Tools Last for Years. Try one and you will never use any other.

To be used handle side to the tree.

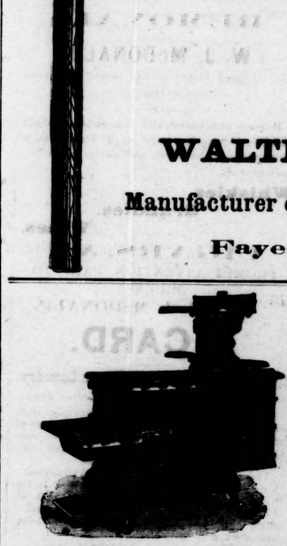


Four complete Tools in one—a saving of 50 per cent. to the users of these Tools. This new style of tools has been thoroughly tested the past season and proved to be perfect in every particular. The blades are bolted on the handles and can never get loose. They cut without springing and will cut through any thickness of bark, leaving a shade over the fresh cut from two to three inches deep. Handled ready for use.

WALTER WATSON,

Manufacturer of TURPENTINE TOOLS.

Fayetteville, N. C.



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MADE FROM PURE PIG IRON

Not one pound of Scrap Iron is ever used in these goods.

DURABLE, CONVENIENT and ECONOMICAL

All Modern Improvements to Lighter Housekeeping Cares.

Twenty different sizes and kinds.

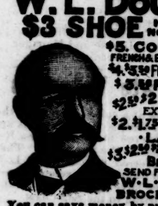
Every Stove Warranted Against Defects.

Prices not much higher at this time than on commoner kinds of Stoves.

Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS., Fayetteville, N. C.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.



$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF. $4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. $3. POLICE, 3 SOLES. $2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S EXTRA FINE. $2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES. $3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.

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ROSE & LEAK,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as administratrix of the Estate of Wm. Williams, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons owing said estate to make immediate payment. Persons holding claims against said Estate will present the same duly proven on or before August 1st, 1895, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

SARAH WILLIAMS, Adm'x.
Geo. M. Rose, Att'y.
July 30, 1894—6w

Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as Exentor of the last will and testament of E. E. Pool, dec'd notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons holding claims against the said estate will present the same to the undersigned on or before the 30th day of July, 1895, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery

8-30-94 6t

B. R. TAYLOR, Executor.

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Botanic Blood Balm

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY FOR

All Skin and Blood Diseases

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It purifies, builds up and enriches the blood, and never fails to cure the most inveterate BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, if directions are followed. Thousands of grateful people sound its praises and attest its virtues.

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If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent, freight paid, by

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